Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, February 12, 1823. No. 1706.

St. Thomas's Church.

THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE with a Lecture every FRIDAY EVENING during Lent.

The Service will commence at 8 o'Clock.

HENRY DAVIS,
Senior Chaplain.

February 7th, 1823.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 15th day of March next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Government, to the extent of Thirteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in British Currency, will be paid by the Agent of the Island in London, Seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture; or at the option of the holder, the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, Seven years after it's date, for a bill on the said Agent, at sixty days sight; The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty-four Rixdollars, three fanams, and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demanded at Colombo, Madras, or Calcutta; at which two last places it will be paid by the Agents for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rixdollar, or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office or at the Offices of the Agents in Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agent of the Island at Madras (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.) The highest offer if approved of will be accepted, and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The Tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post, to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tenders, to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 1st April; being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with the Agents at Madras, for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of April.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five hundred Pounds each, the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieut. Governor's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 13th January 1823.

A Form of the Debenture above referred to, may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MAKINTOSH & Co.

BOMBAY,
8th February 1823.

Advertisement.

Notise is Hereby Given,

THAT on the 1st day of February next ensuing, the Mercantile and General Agency Establishments of Messrs. *Balhetchet* and *Anderson* and of Messrs. *Galastaun* and *McKertich*, will be united and thenceforth carried on under the Firm of *Balhetchet, Galastaun, Anderson* and *McKertich* with the Signiture of *Balhetchet & Co.*

All Claims upon the Old Firms will be settled by each respectively, and it is requsted that they may be sent in for adjustment as soon as possible.

BALHETCHET and ANDERSON.
GALASTAUN and McKERTICH.

Penang, 11th January, 1823.

AT THE

GODOWNS

under the

APOLLO HOUSE

WILL BE SOLD

By Auction,

ON SATURDAY, THE 22D INSTANT,

a quantity of

EUROPE FLANNEL

and

Broad Cloth,

IMPORTED IN THE SHIPS

Lately arrrived from London,

IT will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers, Terms of Sale one month's credit, or Cash with the usual discount of ½ per Cent. per month.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'Clock precisely.

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Byramjee Cowasjee

BEGS leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that, he has just received from the Gulph, another Fine Lot of

Arab Horses.

AT

BHENDY BAZAR ROADS,

AMONG WHICH ARE SOME

very promising ones,

to the

TURF.

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Mr. Higgs

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HIS
STABLES,
Tomorrow Thursday, the 13th Instant,
at
ELEVEN O'CLOCK
In the Forenoon,
A LOT OF
Arabian and Persian

HORSES,

THE whole of which will be knocked down to the highest bidder.
Bombay, 12th February 1823.

To Be Raffled for

AS SOON AS THE LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS IS FILLED UP;

At Messrs. Baxter and Co.

A SET OF THE
NEW
Encyclopædia *BRITANNICA,*
IN 20 VOLS

WITH 9 Supplementary numbers continued to the latest period.

Scheme 40 Tickets at 20 Rs. each—Further particulars will be made known at the time the raffle takes place.

SALE BY AUCTION,
Tomorrow Thursday 13th Instant,
AT
Messrs Baxter and Co.
GLASS WARE
CONSISTING OF

INDIA Table and Wall Shades, Vase Lamps—Girondoles, Pint and half Pint Rummey Claret and Wine Glasses &c.

CUTLERY, Pen and Pocket Knives with Scissors, &c. &c.

ALSO

A few Dozen of Hodgson's Pale Ale and Choice Madeira Wine, remaining from the last Sale.

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next the 17th Instant,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
(Not the 12th and following days as before Advertised.
AT
Palm Mount,
THE VALUABLE
Household Property
OF
Alexander Bell Esq.
About to Embark for Europe
CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY of Modern Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen-Ware, Chandeliers, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, Tables, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. Horses, Carriages; a choice selection of Books;

And a stock of superior Wine, amongst which is 70 dozen of fine old L. P. Madeira in Bottle, and 3 Pipes of very fine L. P. Madeira in Wood imported in 1814, 1816 and 1817.

Catalogues may be had on Application.

A Curricle and Saddle Horse will be disposed of by private contract, should a purchaser offer previous to the sale.

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 2d of March,
AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON
ON THE PREMISES,

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Bungalow in good repair, with the unexpired period of the lease of the ground on which it is built, and the Garden surrounding it, measuring together 248½ square beegas.

Situated on the East side of the Mount road immediately opposite to the House lately built by Limjee Cawasjee Banajee Sett.

The title deeds may be seen on application to Messrs. KEMPT & Co.; and conditions of sale learnt.

The Premises can be viewed at any time.

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT A
BUNGALOW
on the
Esplanade,
NEXT BUT ONE TO
Col. Cowper's,
On Saturday, the 15th Instant,
THE
Household Property
OF
Geo. Blair, Esq.
OF THE CIVIL SERVICE
About to quit the Presidency,
CONSISTING OF

MODERN Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Couches, Wine, Beer, &c. &c.

AT NOON
WILL BE SOLD

A Curricle with Harness, Complete and a riding Horse.

Sale will commence at 11 A. M.

N. B—A List of the above may be seen at *Kempt and Co.*

Bombay, 12th February 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
WILL SELL.
BY BUBLIC AUCTION.
At Their Rooms.
IN MEADOW STREET.
On Saturday next the 15th Instant,

A SMALL Collection of Oriental and Classical Books, and Various other Article the property of Gentlemen about leaving the Presidency.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1823.

THE PROPERTY OF
A Gentleman quitting Bombay.
FOR PRIVATE SALE
AND TO BE SEEN
ON APPLICATION.
TO
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.

A BUGGY Horse and Harness complete and in good condition price 1000 Rupees.

The Horse is tractable and a fast trotter.

Bombay 12th Feb. 1823.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

For Freight or Passage,

TO LONDON,

THE FINE NEW TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

BURTHEN 750 TONS,

Captain F. A Cunynghame,

Will Sail about the 20th February.

AND has room for a few Tons of light Goods only. This ship carries an experienced Surgeon, and has very superior accommodations for Passengers. For further particulars apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay 31st January 1823.

Passage to Europe

THE FINE SHIP

Almorak,

THOMAS WINTER,

Commander,

WILL sail early in March, for Liverpool She has excellent accommodations, and a Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has undertaken the medical duty during the voyage.

Apply to Captain WINTER on board, or RITCHIE STEUART and Co. at whose office a plan of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay 8th February 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

For Freight.

TO

MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSSORAH.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

FELICITAS,

Peter Campbell,

COMMANDER

WILL Proceed for the above Ports Positively on the 17th Instant, and will receive Freight on the usual terms, Apply to *Messrs. John Lekie, and Co.* or Capt. *Campbell.*

Bombay 12th Feb. 1823.

FOR SALE

At the Godown

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

IN DADY'S BUILDING

AND LATELY IMPORTED

From Calcutta,

ONLY a few Pipes remain unsold which are offered.

at .... Rs. 450 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of

INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 125 "½ *Pipe*

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

"TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14th December 1822.

SALE BY AUCTION

Humphreys and Young

WILL POSITIVELY SELL

WITHOUT RESERVE

On Thursday the 20th Instant

And following Days

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

OF EACH DAY

ALL THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF

FURNITURE

Ironmongery

AND

Brass Ware &c,

CONSISTING OF

SETTS of Mahogany and Blackwood, Dining Tables, Mahogany Sideboards and Celerets, Mahogany and Blackwood Book Cases, Mahogany and Jack wood Wardrobes, one first and one Second Size Billiard Table complete with Balls maces and Cues constructed on the English Principle, Mahogany and Jack wood Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Round and oval Breakfast Tables, Round Library Tables Mahogany, do. Tea Caddy's on pillar Stands with Ornamented Castors, Black and Jack wood Sofa Tables, Cots, Couches, Ladies Dressing Tables &c. Brass and Ironmongery consisting of Brass Door locks and bolts, Drawer Box and Chest Locks, Drawer handles of sorts, Handsome ornamented Castors Drawer, Chest and Cupboard Locks (Patent and others) Strong Iron Patent Padlocks, Brass hinges of Sorts, a variety of Brass nails. Iron tackes Screw nails brads and superior flush handles for Camp Drawers writing Desks &c. handsome brass bolts for large doors in pairs the upper ones from 30 to 36 inches long the lower ones 8 inches long, also various other articles in this line which will for the convenience of Purchasers be sold in small lots.

Also if not previously disposed of 3 large painted floor Cloths of handsome patterns, and the Paunell Doors and Venition Windows fit for an Officers Bungalow and one Square Pianaforte by Broadwood nearly new.

Terms Cash and the Goods to cleared away in 3 days or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay 12th February 1823.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

FOR THE

Distressed Irish.

Amount already published,	Rs.	69,134.	1. 13
E. H. Townsend, . . .		50	
H. A. Harrison, ...		50	
Sub Asst. Surgeon P. Casidy, ...		30	
George Pelly, ...		40	
Janardan Balcrustnajee, .		30	
M. E. Parker, ...		30	
Luxamon Bhaskerjee, . .		10	
Ramjee Cudum, ...		10	
George Mathew de Rozario, ...		5	
James Philip Leylor, .		3	
Charles Godfrey, . . .		15	
James Williams Esq. Resident at Baroda. . .		300	
Lieut. Harry E. Hopkins, 8th Regt. N. I. . . .		30	
Lieut. Woodhouse, . .		20	
Lieut. Faucett, ...		15	
Lieut. Bayly, ...		15	
Lieut Maunsell, . . .		25	
Ensign Brett, ...		10	
Captain Pottenger, . .		604	
Mr. Conductor H. E. Hannah, ...		10	
Mr. Conductor A. Nisbett,		20	
D. S. Ogilvy Asst. Draftsman Chief Engineers Department, ...		15	
Total.		70471	1 13

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 30TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the Lock Hospital at Sattarah.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that all staff appointments, connected with the troops stationed at Bassadore, cease three days after arriving at Bombay.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Cuncil, is pleased to make the following appointments, Captain A. W. Brown, Major of Brigade at Poona to be inspector of Hill Forts in the Deckan, 7th January 1823.

Lieut. S. Powell, Line Adjutant at Rajcote to be a Major of Brigade to the Forces upon this Establishment vice Browne,—Do. do. do.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Detachment order by Captain Heatly of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, Panouly 23d May 1822.

Lieut. Lang, will be pleased to act as Ajutant to the Detachment proceeding for embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 3d February 1823.

Capt. Napier of the 12th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarkation.

Capt. Napier, having been appointed to the charge of the Invalids proceeding with the Ship Phœnix, the Military Paymaster is authorized to pay to her Commander, the established passage money allowance on that account.

Bombay Castle 4th February 1823.

Sub Conductor T. Hook, of the ordance Department to be Conductor to fill a vacancy from the 1st Instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointment, Mr. Millward, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Presidency at Bushire.

Bombay Castle 5th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Cuncil, is pleased to relieve Assistant Surgeon Philipson, from the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares, and to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon David Fergusson, to that duty.

Bombay Castle 7th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sutherland Meek Esq. M. D. Surgeon and 2d. member of the Medical Board on this Establishment to proceed to England on the Free Trader Columbia, and to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company on the pension assigned to his rank and situation from the period of his Embarkation.

The Governor in Council cannot allow Doctor Meek to quit the Shores of India without acknowledging in public orders the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability manifested by that gentleman during a long and eventful service of upwards of two and thirty years, and will not fail to bring to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in England, the great advantage which the public has derived from Dr. Meek's services, both in his former employments and in that, which he has lately filled as a member of the Medical Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Chief Sec.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 7th February, 1823.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

At Rajcote	Date of Appointment
Lieutenant John Worthy, Ajutant of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. to be Line Adjutant in succession to Powell, appointed a Major of Brigade.	7th Jan. 1823

2d Battalion 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant H. N. Corsellis to be Adjutant in succession to Worthy appointed Line Adjutant do. do. do.

Bombay Castle 1st February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sutherland Meek Esquire M. D. Surgeon and 2d Member of the Medical Board on this Establishment, to proceed to England on the Free Trader Columbia, and to resign the Service of the Hon'ble Company on the pension assigned to his rank and situation from the period of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council cannot allow Doctor Meek to quit the Shores of India, without acknowledging in Public Orders the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability manifested by that Gentleman during a long and eventful Service of upwards of two and thirty Years: and will not fail to bring to the special Notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in England, the great advantage which the Public has derived from Doctor Meek's Services, both in his former employments and in that which he has lately filled as a Member of the Medical Board.

The following Officers are allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of their health, for a period of three Years from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant R. Home 2d Battalion 7th Regiment N. I.

Ensign E. Neville 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native I.

Ensign A. Orr Bombay European Regiment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Captain J. W. Lester of the 16th Regt. of Bengal N. I. a furlough to Europe. for the benefit of his health, for a period of three Years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM
Chief Sec. to Gov.

By the Commander in Chief

1. The following removals in the 6th Regiment N. I. are ordered.

Captain—Graham from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Captain—Gordon from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Saturday 8th February, 1823.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 7TH FEBRUARY, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paragraphs of the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 21st August last. viz.

4th. We have permitted Lieutenant Charles Waddington of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the next Season 1822 | 23.

5th. Mr. David Ormond has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his rank will be settled at a future time.

6th. Lieutenant Bernard McMahon has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon C. Ducat and Cadet G. Constable, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the licensed Ship Milford on the 2d instant, and having produced, the former his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon and the latter a Certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry for this Presidency they are admitted as such from that date.

Mr. Constable is promoted to Ensign, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Assistant Surgeon Ducat to act for Mr. Hathway in the charge of the Lunatic Asylum.

Major D. Campbell, 2d Battalion 9th Regt. N. I. to be President of the Committee of Survey.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

3. The following removals of Colonels are ordered to take place.

Colonel Samuel Wilson from the Bombay European Regiment to the Brigade of Cavalry.

Colonel Richard Cooke from the Brigade of Cavalry to the European Regiment.

LINES ADDRESSED TO LORD BYRON.

BY THE LATE

WILLIAM FRIEND DURANT.

Shrinking from Eternity
Hoping to be nothing there,
And—if ever thou didst pray—
Off 'ring up a fervent prayer
For Annihilation's sake
That thou mayest to dust return.—
Fearing ever thus to live,
Fearing ever thus to mourn;
What is thy poetic fame—
What is thy melodious lyre?
Vain attempt to quench or tame
Passion's everlasting fire!
Once a lustre soft it shed
Ardent, mellowed, harmless, bright,
Just as round Ascanius' head
Radiant beam'd innocuous light:—
Now, tis like the fire of Hell
And its torments are unknown;
Whilst thy surest boldest flights,
Nearest reach th' infernal throne!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to request M. J. will excuse us postponing his Communication till next publication that we may conclude the interesling details of his Majesty's visit to Scotland.

Jaques came too late for insertion but will appear in our next.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1823.

We have devoted the greater part of our paper of to-day, to giving a full account of the proceedings in Edinburgh during the residence of the Monarch in that city. The Banquet given in the Parliament House seems to have been very sumptuous, and the details of what took place on that occasion cannot but prove highly interesting to all. His Majesty appears to have fully mantained the character of "the most dignified Prince and most finished Gentleman of Europe."

Under the head of foreign news will be found an account of a severe battle having taken place between the Greeks and the Turks, by which it would appear the Greeks have been decisively successful. The scene of action is said to have been the defiles of Thermopylæ and it will indeed be glorious, if this classic spot should again be consecrated by the trumph of Freedom.

The appointment of the New Spanish Ministry, as it holds out a hope of Measures being speedily adopted to check the disorders still prevailing in Catalonia and to consolidate the Constitution, cannot but give pleasure to all good patriots.

The Espectador alluding to this change of the Ministry and the alliance formed between Spain and Portugal observes, "that if despots form an alliance which, by an abuse of language, they call the *Holy*, it is fit that nations should form another which they may with justice denominate the *Most Holy*."

On Friday last, His Excellency the Commander in Chief attended by his Staff and accompanied by a select party of friends, left the Presidency on a visit to the Out stations, under the honors due to his rank. We are concerned to state, that His Excellency met with an accident the following morning whilst ascending the Ghauts, occasioned by his horse making a slip and falling instantaneously under him. We are happy, however, in being enabled to add, that altho' His Excellency suffered very considerable pain from a bruise on the ancle, he did not sustain any serious injury, but proceeded on his route towards Poonah, after a few hours halt at Kandallah.

On Monday morning, SIR EDWARD WEST the new RECORDER of BOMBAY, introduced by SIR ANTHONY BULLER, took the Oaths and his Seat on the bench under the customary salute from the garrison.—At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Advocate-General rose and addressed the retiring Judge, nearly as follows.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER,

I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing, in the names of my learned friends and the Gentlemen around this table, our sense of the obligations, both of a public and personal nature, which you have conferred on us since the time you came to fill the vacancy in that chair. —We cannot hastily forget the uniform patience and devotion with which you have, at all times dedicated yourself to the business of the court, or your polite urbanity of manner and obliging attention to the personal convenience of the practitioners in it—Your stay among us has been too uncertain in its duration to permit the completion of those amendments in our practice, which your good judgement and experience in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, suggested to you as applicable to the constitution of this, and to the temper and habits of the natives; but we have full confidence in the high character we have received of your successor, that what you have judiciously planned in this respect, will in due time be carried into effect by him.—In taking this public leave of you, Sir, we request you to accept our very sincere and respectful wishes for your future health and happiness in this country, and a happy meeting with your amiable family in your native land.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER, replied to this effect.

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

I feel very grateful for the sentiments conveyed to me through you, from the Bar and the gentlemen of this Court, and it is to me a very high gratification, that my efforts to administer justice here, with patience and impartiality, have been appreciated by you in terms so highly flattering to me; but I am at the same time bound to acknowledge, that if I have been successful in those efforts, I owe it in a great degree, to the very ready and obliging assistance which I have received from you and every gentleman in the court, whenever I had occasion to call for it.—I experience a great satisfaction in resigning my charge here, into the hands of a gentleman, who has come to fill this chair, with a reputation the most eminent for legal and literary acquirements.—I trust, gentlemen, that you will long continue to maintain the high character for honour and respectability, which I found amongst you, and of which I leave you now in the full possession.—I shall remember the time I have spent in Bombay, and this day in particular, to the latest hour of my life. I beg again to express my best thanks to you, and to return your good wishes with very great sincerity.

Sir Edward West addressed a few words to the Bar and the gentlemen of the court, expressive of his good will towards them, and his resolution to follow the example of his predecessor; he hoped the same good understanding which at present subsisted between the Bench and the Bar, would long continue.

We understand that Sir Edward West has appointed Edward Stamp West Esq. to the offices of Sealer and Judge's Clerk; the former in the room of R. Woodhouse Esq. and the latter of A. Ferrier Esq.

Bombay Courier.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS —Lieut. J. Sinclair, 2d Troop H. Arty.
Capt. R. Suther and, 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. Edwd. Burgoss 2d Bat. 12th Regt.
Lieut. A. McD. Elder, B. E. Regt.
Capt. Jas. C. Hyde, Bengal H. Artillery.
Capt. Geo. Tweedy 4th Regt.
Capt. Robt. Hurle 9th Regt.
Lieut. and Qr. Mr. W. J. Brown, 1st | 4th Regt.
Surgeon J. McAdam, B. E. Regt.
Major Mayne D Qr Mr. Gen.
Lieut. J. S. C. Jameson, 2d | 9th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Assi. Surgeon F. Shippie, 2d | 12th Regiment.
Lieut. Wells, 2d | 8th Regt.
Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d | 7th Regt. N. I.
Capt. A. Hervey, S. A. Commissary General Bengal Establishment.
Capt W. K. Lester, Commissary of Stores G. S. F.
Lieut. G. Swemlow, Bengal Artillery.
Lieut. J. Johnson, H. N. Army.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 6, Ship Almorah, Thos. Winter, from Calcutta, 21st Dec. touched Maltas and Columbo.

8, Portuguese Ketch Boa Fortuna, Joze Maria Fernandes, from Siam 13th Dec.

PASSENGERS.

Per Almorah—Mrs. Frame, Capt. Hyde, Beng. H Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 6. The H. C. Cruizers Benares, Lieut. C. J. Maitland, to Persian Gulph.

8. Brig Ariel, J. Mathy, to Columbo.

9 Ship Portsea, Edwd. Worthington, to Tellichery, Madras and Bengal.

10. Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, to Tankara Bunder.

11. Ship King George the Fourth, J. W. Clarke, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By the Phœnix—Major General Cooke, Madame Maisonneuve, Master and Miss Maisonneuve, Miss Russell, Mr. Hockley, Ensign Muttleburry, Captain Gerrand and Lady, Mr. and Miss Kempt, Acting Surgeon Scott.

By the Portsea.—Mrs. Blair, Mr. Blair, Sir Ralph Rice.

By the King George the Fourth.—Mrs. Barlows, Miss Barlows, Lieut. Hannah, Asst. Surg. Graham.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Columbia, for London.
Duke of Bedford, for do.
Charlotte, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for China.
Lord Castle, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for ditto.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

JANUARY.—14. Brig Louisa, R. Harris, from Penang 30th Nov.

15. Ship Frances Charlotte, James Wallace, from the Cape of Good Hope 1st Nov.

18. Brig Cerens, R. Fowle, from Madras 18th Dec.

19. French ship Duke of Bordeaux, S. Moreau, from Berdeaux 1st Sept.

OFF CALCUTTA.

12. Thames.—13 Princess Charlotte, (McKean,) Princess Charlotte Lamb,) John Shore, S. Antonio, Enterprenant, (F.) Mercure, (F.)—17. Eliza. Arram, Eleanor,—18. Frances Charlotte.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

12. Ship Valeta. J. W. Phillips, for China.

14 Portuguese ship Camoens, D J. de Roza, to complete her cargo for Lisbon.

15 Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and Batavia.

16. Ship Georgeana, R. Babcock, for Penang and Batavia.

Do. Ship Alexander, R. Dick, for Penang and the Eastward.

Do. Schooner Commerce, J. Cheever, for ditto.

Do. Ship John Taylor, G. Atkinson for Liverpool.

18. Arab ship Cabrass, Waringe for Muscat.

Do. ditto Fazarobany, Aly Patown, for Jadda.

Ditto ditto Atiet Rohoman, Hussen, for ditto.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

French Ship Bordelais—Arab ship Futta Mobarrack Indiana,—Portuguese ship Rozalia,—Brig Pallas and Earl Kellie.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations, on the 18th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains—H. C. extra Ship Coldstream, and Bussorah Merchant, on her way to town.

Passed up—Roberts.

Remain,—Alexander, and Camoens, (P.) outward bound.

Passed down,—Georgeana, Sherburne, Wellington and Commerce, (brig.)

KEDGEREE.

Remains—General Lecor, (P.) Luz, (P.) and Mellecke Bhor, outward bound.

Passed down,—Valeta and Zelie, and Apollo.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain—H. C. ships General Hewett, Thames, Marchioness of Ely, Winchelsea, and Warren Hastings.

SAUGUR.

Remain—Rozalia, (P.) outward bound.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

PER ELIZA, B. S. Woodhead, from Batavia, Sincapore, Malacca and Penang 25th Dec. 1822.—From Batavia: Mr. J. Colville, Mr. C. Thaysen, and Mr. J. Mackenrish, merchants.—From Sincapore: Mr. C. Watts, merchant.—E[illegible] Mr. W. Lumbie, mariner.

PER SHIP GOOD HOPE, R. Humphr[illegible] America, 7th June and Sincapore [illegible] Sincapore: Rev. Samuel Milton. [illegible] Dr. M. Nesh.

PER BRIG LOUISA, R. Harris [illegible] Nov.—Capt. J. Mein.

PER ROBERTS, From the [illegible] Arnott, Esq. and Captain W[illegible]

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

January 18th, Brig Nolly, Captain J. F. Lentner, from Calcutta 26th December, and Masulipatam 15th January.—21st, H. C. Cutter Powerful, Captain C. Eaton, from Ceringa 18th January.—23d, Ship Edward Stretsell, Captain R. Allport, from Calcutta 19th, and Pilot 29th Dec.—23d, Brig Fairy, Syrang Soorady Narrapah, from Gopalopooram 18th, and Bimlipatam 20th January.—Do. Ship Samarang, Captain T. Gover, from China 23d December, Sinapore 2d, Malacca 5th and Penang 14th January, 25th, H. M. Ship Tees, Capt. C. from Penang 16th January.

DEPARTURES.

January 21st, Ship Ceres, Captain H. B. Pridham, for Penang and Calcutta.—22d, Brig Horatio Capt. John M. Brodwell, for Jaffnapatam.—24th, Ship Golconda, Captain J. I. Edwards, for London.—26th, Bark Dolphin, Captain George Bast, for Masulipatam and Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

At Bandora on the 3rd Inst. Mr. Antonio Marian de Silva to Miss Roza Maria de Silva.

BIRTH.

On Thursday the 6th Inst. the Lady of Capt. J. Palin, 5th Regt. N. I. of Son.

At Tannah on the 30th Ultimo, the Lady of Evan, H. Baillie, Esquire of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 1st Instant Mrs. Collins Joliffe aged 20 years.

At China on the 4th Dec. 1822. Charles John Wheler Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, George Gowan Fraser, Esq. of Chandnee Mahal, to Mrs. Matilda Davis.

On the 16th January, at the Cathedral, by the Revd J. Parson, Captain Frederick Buckley of the 18th N. I. to Miss Jane Cox, daughter of the late Capt. W. B. Cox, of the H. C. Military Establishment at Bencoolen.

On the 16th January, at the Cathedral by the Reverend J. Parson, Henry Cook, junior, Esq. to Jane, the third daughter of the late Captain R. Campbell.

On Friday, the 17th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr J. Parson, Lieutenant Colonel James Nicol, Adjutant General of the Army, to Miss Harriet Jeffreys, sixth daughter of the Revd, R. Jeffreys, of Little Parndon, Essex.

On the 20th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, John Brown, Esq. of Tirhoot, to Charlotte, only Daughter of John Dowling, Esq.

On the 19th January, at Chandernagore, Mons. Charles D'Abbaddie, to Mademoiselle J. J. Martin.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th January, Mrs. C. C. Blackburn, of a daughter.

On the 15th January the Lady of R. Fleming, Esq. of a son.

On Saturday last, the 18th January, Mrs. Seymour, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Died at his House in Chowringhee, at 3. A. M. on the 20th January, James Jameson, Esq. a Surgeon on this Establishment and Secretary to the Medical Board. Mr. Jameson was too well known by his public and private character to require any commonplace Eulogy in the columns of a Newspaper Obituary. We may perhaps be pardoned for giving more [illegible] notice of the death of a Gentleman so [illegible]n in this Society. His attainments [illegible] as a public and professional man, [illegible]a classical and oriental scholar, [illegible]vator in the field of general lite[illegible] and opinions were evidently [illegible]ion, and with sincerity; and [illegible]ite a consequent warmth of [illegible]tions of life, he was univer[illegible] and we believe few men have left more private friends to regret their loss than Dr Jameson. His name is familiar to his professional brethren in Europe as well as this country, through his very clear and able Report on the Epidemic Cholera of 1817.

On the 18th January, at Colingah-street, Mrs. Charlotte Willis, after a severe attack of illness for upwards of 6 months, aged 64 years.

On the 17th January, George, the Infant Son of J. L. Turner, Esq. aged 1 year and 25 days.

At Lucknow, on the 6th January, Mr. Thomas Friskney Hare, aged 61 years and 1 month.

At Delhi on the 6th January, Major Robert Macpherson of the 17th Regt. N. I. late Commanding the Palace Guards at Delhi.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Quilon, on the 15th instant, Captain F. Grice, of the Bombay Marine, to Miss Margaret Arnott.

At Vepery Church, on Tuesday the 21st inst. by the Revd, Dr. Rottler, Mr. John Wilson, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss Sophia Fallowfield.

BIRTHS.

At the Presidency, on Wednesday the 22d Jan. at the house of H. Paulin, Esq. the Lady of Mr. Pulham, Madras Medical Establishment, of a son.

At Belgaum, on Friday Morning, the 17th instant, the Wife of Mr. George Gibson, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, at Vizagapatam, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on Monday, the 20th instant, William Francis, Son of Captain Mackintosh, of the Engineers, aged 13 months.

At Vellore, on the evening of the 21st January 1823, Ensign J. N. Daniell, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.

At Tranquebar, on the 19th instant, Captain Faith, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 44 years, leaving a Widow and numerous relatives to lament his loss.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

13TH JANUARY, 1823.

Mr. Charles Sweedland, a Member to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Charles Bayley, Commercial Resident at Benares, Goruckpore, Mow and Azimghur, and Agent for the Provision of Opium at Benares.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 15, 1823.

Mr. George Tod, Second Commissioner for the Settlement of the Debts of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.

Mr. F. W. Russell, Third Ditto Ditto.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

JANUARY 15, 1823.

Sir Harry V. Darell, Bt. Import-Ware-House-Keeper, and Naval Store-Keeper.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the Shade.*

January 1823.		Degs.	*January* 1823.		Degs.
Wed. 1st	6½ A. M.	51	Sun. 5th	3½ A. M.	55
	2 P. M.	73		6½ P. M.	74
	4½ P. M.	75			
Thursday 2d	7 A. M.	56	Mon 6th	8 A. M.	57
	12 M.	72		3½ P. M.	73
	5 P. M.	72		5¼ P. M.	69
Friday 3rd	8 A. M.	56			
	12 M.	71	Tues. 7th	7 A. M.	50
	4⅝ P. M.	75		12 M.	72
	8 A. M.	58		4 P. M.	71
Saturday 4,	The dew remaining unexhaled on the Tube.				
	12 M.	75	HIGHEST RANGE		76
	4 P. M.	76	LOWEST DITTO		50
			AVERAGE MEDIUM		93

MEDICAL REPORT.

The state of the Thermometer continues much the same, but although the same state of atmosphere, is thus indicated by the Thermometer—the *sensible* degree of cold has been much less, even to a degree of warmth to the feel (*with the exception of one* FEL *cold Night on the 6th instant*,) a very striking PROOF of the great difference between *absolute relative* heat, (and cold), and an unanswerable one of the imperfection of the Thermometer as an Instrument—as asserted in my last Report on the 6th instant, and referring to the observations on that subject now to be resumed.

It also evinces in the same striking and unanswerable manner, the very extraordinary powers of the human constitution and the wonders of its formation and adaptation to such variety of temperature, endowing it with a capability of equalization in various climes, a power, as strikingly illustrated in the experiments of Dr. G. Fordyce—who for this very purpose exposed himself to an artificial heat, where Eggs were boiled on one side of his Chair and Beefsteaks broiled on the other and the heat of his *chain and seals* was such, as that the touch could not be endured; while the animal heat of his own body (as ascertained by an *animal heat Ther-mometer*,) was not raised more (I think—from recollection,) than two or three degrees, and without exciting any material degree of uneasiness in *his own* feelings.

The more genial influence of the last week has produced an equally favorable effect upon the general state of Disease, and it is with equal satisfaction remarked that *very little* illness exists. *Fevers* have almost subsided excepting occasional relapses. *Bowel* complaints are decreasing and the chief remaining cause of complaint, arises from COMMON COLDS with their usual well known accompaniments.

Females and Children partaking of the general advantage in their happy exemption; except from the slight influence of the last named attacks, while Invalids are renovating—and renewing their amending health and gladdening the eyes and the *hearts* of those who behold their sufferings with anxiety, and their recovery with *grateful* happiness! Without health what can be enjoyed by those who suffer, or by those who Love them? *their* suffering is a double affliction—*their* recovery a double blessing—*acknowledged felt*, and *enjoyed* by all the finer feelings of humanity! that *sensibility* of soul—which alone gives the true charm of existence!—Its *pains* and its *pleasures* are in EXCESS.

P.

Durramtollah, January 8, 1823.

THUNDER STORM.—The following Extract of a Letter received yesterday, will excite some surprise considering the season of the year:—

Juanpore, Jan. 13 1823.—I promised to give you any intelligence as accident might point out any circumstance worth naming, and I really think that the extraordinary storm we experienced at this place last evening, is worthy of remark, for it is so unusual an occurrence at this season. It began towards two o'clock, to thunder at a great distance, and gradually clouds collected, part of which discharged them-

elves in rain; but about five o'clock, the whole horizon was covered with a blue heavy appearance, and after a great deal of forked lightning which played about beautifully, a storm of severe thunder and wind, accompanied by vivid forked lightning began and continued for above two hours. Some of the peals reminded me of your *summer* storm in Calcutta; for they burst and seemed to send bolts just in the same way. After all had been quiet for at least an hour, it began again in another direction; and the wind completely turned with it. It began at first in the North East and went round to South West, and then back again. The weather has been unusually hot for some time.

Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 21.

Supreme Court.—Yesterday (Monday) the Honourable the Chief Justice Sir Robert Henry Blosset, took his seat on the Bench as His Majesty's Commissary in the Vice Admiralty Court of Calcutta by virtue of the King's Commission under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty, dated at London the 19th July, 1822. Sir Robert Henry Blosset, having subscribed to and taken the Oaths of Office, a Salute from the Fort was fired in honour of the Commission.

The following Gentlemen then received their appointments and were duly sworn in:

J. W. Hogg, Esq. Registrar.

W. H. Abbott, Esq. Marshal.

R. C. Fergusson, Esq. King's Counsel.

W. H. Smoult, Esq. King's Proctor.

After which the Gentlemen at the Bar and Proctors were severally sworn and enrolled and the Court adjourned.

Beng. Hurk. Jan. 23.

Nuptials of the Rajah of Tippera.—On the 13th of Kartick, the Marriage of the Prince Kishen-Kissore, son of the Muha Raja of Tipperah, was celebrated with the daughter of the Rajah of Asam, who came from his country with his relations and attendants thro' the hill of Tipperah, to preform the ceremony. It is said, that no Marriage procession has ever appeared with such a show and dignity in that part of Bengal; as the judges of the Court of Appeal and other respectable gentlemen of the neighbouring districts honored the celebration with their presence, to whom every mark of respect and hospitality was shewn by the Rajah according to their rank; and large sums of money which cannot be easily counted, were bestowed on the poor upon this occasion. As it is customary with the Chunderbunsy Rajahs to engage the Bridegroom to ride during the day to perform the rites of marriage, and bestow alms during that time, the Prince rode out on Horse-back accompanied with 20 Elephants and many other Horses and thrones richly adorned, and attended by numerous players, and singers with instruments and music.

Beng. Hurk. Jan. 23.

Madras.

Amongst the gaieties of the week we have to record a Ball and supper given by Major General Hayes at the Artillery Mess House on Wednesday at the Mount, to his Friends as a farewell party previous to his embarkation for Europe.—Unforeseen circumstances produced excuses from many of the families at Madras, which tended to diminish in a considerable degree, that vivacity so universally conspicuous on festive occasions at the Mount. Country Dances and Quadrilles were the order of the evening, and were kept up with great spirit until midnight when the Company were ushered to supper tastefully laid out in tents as on former occasions in the most liberal manner.—The General proposed the health of the Ladies "who had honoured him with their presence:" shortly after which a safe and speedy passage was pledged in a bumper to the Gallant General, the Ladies all standing—(an unprecedented compliment, by the by.) The Company then returned to the Ball Room and resumed the dance until a late hour.

The General embarked under the usual salute, on Thursday afternoon on board the Golconda which sailed in prosecution of her voyage yesterday at noon.

IRISH SUBSCRIPTION.

The amount now exceeds a LAC!!

Total on the 20th Jan. 1823.

70 Guineas, and Rupees, 1,02,638 15 5

[*Mad. Gaz. Jan.* 25.

The Ship *Samarang*, Captain Gower, from China, the 23d of December and Penang the 14th instant, has arrived in the roads since our last report.

PASSENGERS.—B. M. Tariph, Esq. and 61 Natives from Penang for Madras.

His Majesty's Sloop *Tees*, Captain Coe, from Penang the 16th instant, arrived on Saturday.

The *Golconda* left the Roads for England in the forenoon of Friday last.

In the article relative to the Ship *Ganges*, given in the Gazette of Thursday, there is some account of the Line of Battle Ship of the same name built at Bombay—it appears that she was at St. Helena with the *Hyperion* and *Topaze*—that they had experienced severe gales off the Cape, & that the number of men mentioned had died on board; with respect to the private Ship *Ganges*, Captain Chivers, she reached St. Helena after the other—the Captain as we stated having unfortunately died of Apoplexy early in August—to this we may now add, that Captain Mayne a Passenger jumped overboard on the 7th of July in a fit of derangement, and unhappily perished—his body the account states was picked up—that the Passengers and Crew of the Ship had been on short allowance of Water for some time, and on reaching St. Helena on the 28th of August, had only water for one day on board,—the Ship however as we stated sailed again on the 31st of August.

We are requested to state that the report which prevails at the Presidency of the loss of the H. C. Ship *London*, Captain Sotheby is wholly unfounded, that Ship having reached China on the 19th of October—the report seems to have originated in mistaking the *London* for the *Regent*, which Ship was lost on the 2d of November upon the Island of Looban in the entrance of Manilla Bay—by which unfortunate occurrence an Officer and four Seamen perished.

Sup. to the Govt. Gaz. Jan. 28.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint Charles Scott, Esq. Collector of Jaffnapatam, to act as provincial Judge of the said District.

The Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint James Agnew Farrel, Esq. Provincial Judge of Jaffnapatam, to act as Collector of the said District.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY.
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo, January 8th 1823.

English News.

FROM THE SCOTSMAN.

Fortune, we are happy to say, still continues to smile on the cause of the Greeks. Every scholar will be delighted to learn that the surrender of the citadel of Athens is confirmed by the news of this week, and that the once favoured seat of the arts, the graces, and the muses, is no longer the degraded domain of the Chief of the Black Eunuchs. In Crete, the Sphachiotes have defeated and dispersed a force sent by the Pacha of Egypt. But nothing seems to have paralysed the Turks so much as the destruction of the better part of their fleet at Tchesme, which, it appears, was destined to invade the Peleponesus. The situation of Greece, which is a mountainous and difficult country, much intersected by inland bays, renders the command of the sea of vast advantage to the Greeks. They have two armies on foot, the once of which is penetrating Epirus, and is said to have reduced Arta; the other, after defeating the Turks in various battles, has taken Neopatra and Zeitouni, and has inclosed CHOURCHID PACHA, in Larissa. To relieve this commander, the Pacha of Salonica was advancing from Macedonia, when the Greeks very adroitly transported a body of troops by sea to the isthmus of Cassandra, in his rear, made prisoners of the Turkish garrison in the town, and, threatening to advance upon Salonica, compelled the Pacha to retrace his steps. The Greeks, according to an official

account published by their government, are now masters of one half of Thessaly. We confess that the actual amount of their successes gratifies us less, than the skill, and combination, and patriotic spirit by which they have been gained. It is a considerable time now since the Turks began to withdraw part of their troops from Moldavia for the express purpose of suppressing the insurection; and we have no doubt that the Greeks have already cut up a part of the force which was destined to exterminate them. It is possible, however, that when they encounter the full weight of their adversaries' power, their success may be arrested for a time. But the fate of a cause like theirs is never decided by a single defeat. Their past victories have given them confidence, and taught them some degree of order and discipline; and the enthusiasm excited by a good cause has often supplied new arms and new vigour to the vanquished. The history of their own immortal ancestors can tell them what the holy zeal of liberty and patriotism can accomplish against the physical force of barbaric power.

Among the wonderful things which this teeming age has brought forth, we must number the existence of secret *democratic* associations in the Russian army. ALEXANDER, it seems, has encouraged the establishment of schools among his troops. His soldiers were apt scholars, and no sooner learned to distinguished good and evil, than they began to think that men were not made to be beasts of burden, and that a better system of government than the Russian despotism might be contrived. Whole regiments and divisions, it is said, were infected with these dangerous heresies, and disbanded. If the fact be correctly stated, we have not met with any thing more cheering and encouraging. It shews that the foundations of arbitrary power are mouldering away, even in the least enlightened countries of Europe, and that the very agents employed to rivet the fetters of mankind may become the instruments of their deliverance. Above all, it brings out more strongly the salutary truth, that knowledge and despotism are natural enemies, and that the progress of the human mind must either be arrested, or the pillars of arbitrary power must be shaken.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French papers state, that the King of Prussia is expected in Paris, and a very general opinion is entertained there, that arrangements have already been entered into with the French Government for the free passage of *an Austrian and Prussian army* through France into Spain, and that extensive contracts have been made to supply them with hay and other requisites on their march. If this be correct, and it certainly agrees with the uncontradicted assertions made by the Left Side in the Chamber of Deputies, nothing could be more natural than that the Prusian Monarch should repair to Paris, in order to be within reach of his army, whilst the dangerous experiment of its passing through the exasperated people of France should be carred into effect. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday se'nnight, General Foy, in alluding to this report said:

"You have been told of the Holy Alliance—the Holy Alliance! we only know it through the tributes which it has imposed upon us, through the injuries which it had inflicted upon our country! But should its soldiers once again appear on the national territory, should a third military occupation threaten us, all Frenchmen, soldiers or not soldiers (*the whole of the Left Side rising at once; "Yes all! all!"*) and France would rise and march united to exterminate them!"—*Loud and reterated applause on the Left.)*

It is remarkable that the speech, of which the above formed the peroration, though pronounced by General Foy, was in several passages applauded by *the Centre*, and heard throughout with great attention by the Right, who did not oppose the motion that it be printed.

The Ultra Paris Papers vie with each other in the most servile and hollow flattery of the Bourbons, in their accounts of the inauguration of the Statue of Louis XIV. In an oration delivered on the occasion, the people of France are told, with apparent gravity, that the great men in the reign of the *Grand Monarch* knew every thing that could be known, and penetrated into all the theories of which we boast in the present day. These wise gentlemen were very unkind in withholding their discoveries from the world. They were surely very remiss in not informing their countrymen, that the part which one of the Bourbon Monarchs took in the American Revolution, to harass, perplex, and distress this country, would ultimately lead to the ferocious Revolution which took place in their own.—On the subject of foreign politics, the Paris Journals mention that Pozzo de Borgo, who is considered one of the first Diplomatists in Europe, would leave the French capital on wednesday last, for Verona, as the Russian Minister to Congress. The Emperor Alexander was expected on the 7th of next month at Vienna; and the Emperor of Austria, after visiting Munich, the latter days of September, would proceed from thence to Congress.

Letters of the 15th from Madrid announce that the Queen of Spain was indisposed with nervous complaints, and that Ferdinand had requested a second time to go to Sandon, that the Queen might take the Bath. The object, however, was considered a political contrivance, and a refusul was given to the King, but not to his wife. It is stated that the Bishops of Malaga and Ceuta are at the head of the insurgents in the Ronda. If so, such Prelates must be very regardless of the interests of the Church or of Religion. General Mina, with his Staff, has set out for Catalonia from Madrid, to take the command of the army, and in a few days his army will amount to 26,000 men. General Lopez Banos is assiduously and successfully employed, increasing his army, which will soon amount to 20,000 men, and in concert with Mina, is to form a grand line of circumvallation on the frontier of the Pyrenees, in order to prevent the continual passage of the factious Spaniards into France, and from France into Spain. According to a treaty proposed between Spain and Portugal, the latter is to send 12,000 men to cover the left bank of the Ebro, from the tower of Haro to Tortosa; and 8,000 men to protect the frontiers of Portugal on the side of Gallicia, Castile and Estramadura, to disconcert the insidious projects and the intrigues of the enemies of both Kingdoms. The French Five per Cents are 94f. 20c.—Bank Stock 1627f. 50c.

MADRID, *August* 6.—*(By express).*

The wishes of the true friends of the constitution are at length accomplished. His Majesty has this evening named the new Ministry, agreeably to the presentations made by M. Lopez Banos, immediately after his arrival at Madrid. They are as follows:—For the Interior, D. Jose Gasco, Ex-Deputy; Ultra-Marine, M. Vadille Ex-Deputy; Foreign Affairs, D. Evariste San Miguel, Major of the Army of the Isle of Leon, Colonel of the National Armies, and Adjutant-General of the Etat-Major; War, Field Marshal D. Michel Lopez Banos; Justice, D. Kelipe Benicio Navarro, Ex Deputy; Marine, D. Dionissi Capaz, Deputy to the Cortes of 1114, Captain in the Navy, and Secretary of the Admiralty; Finance, D. Antonio Martinez; the latter having given in his resignation, is replaced for the interim, by M. Egea, Director of Finance. The nomination of the new Ministers affords the strongest guarantee for the consolidation of the existing system. The country will have nothing further to dread from conspiracies like those which have recently placed it in a state of jeopardy.—There is every reason to believe that the first acts of the new Ministry will be signalised by the assembling of the Extraordinary Cortes, and the appointment of men distinguished for their patriotism, as civil and military superintendants of the provinces. The national opinion is loudly expressed on these two important points, General Mina, who has just arrived at Madrid, will lose no time in departing for Catalonia. A great number of military veterans and patriots claim the honour of forming part of his army.

The addresses which continue to be sent to the King from the different towns of Spain, express the sincerest attachment to the constitution, and the strongest determination to maintain the national independence.

SPAIN.

The new Ministry have ordered a military force to each of the disturbed provinces, Catalonia, and Navarre, commanded by Generals of known vigour and activity, against which the bands of insurgents can have little hope—if indeed the orders of the Government be really fulfilled. But it is intimated that the Ministers want the first essential—money; and that Mina, from not receiving the necessary supplies, had not yet left Madrid on the 12th. The first interview between the new Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Ambassadors took place on the 10th. The Spanish Minister has called on the Ambassadors to pronounce frankly the relations they propose to maintain with Spain under her present Constitution; and those, who are not prepared to give an unequivocal assurance of their friendly disposition, are informed that they may have their passports without an hour's delay. A still more important demand of Spain is the removal of the French sanitary cordon—which, if truly stated, would precipitate matters between Spain and France. In the meantime a counter-cordon, composed of Spanish and Portuguese troops—in pursuance of an alliance offensive and defensive with the latter nation—is about to be established. Several of the Spanish officers who were principally engaged in the revolution of the Isle of Leon are sent into the provinces, and it appears that even General O'Donnell, the Count de l'Abisbal, whose ambiguous conduct between the King and the revolutionists had consigned him to inactivity, has once more obtained employment as Inspector General of Infantry.

Deputation of Oviedo, after Majesty their joy at the defeat designs of the insurgents, ex- in the following terms:—

ur eyes on your Majesty's Palace, ed by the same men, who in 1814, owing years, seduced you into such ares, and who, according to your own ns, made your Majesty believe that emanded aloud the despotism of the year we cast our eyes on the peninsnla, we still e judicial dower confined in a great measure e men who hastened to felicitate your Ma- on having declared yourself the chief of a ion, and not the Monarch of Spain. If we vert to the state of Europe, we see an alliance predominating, which gives itself the name of *Holy*, by the same right that the Spanish Inquisition assumed it, and flatters itself with the destruction of all the liberties of Europe.

"In vain do foreign Governments seek to abuse us by their silence or their frivolous expressions. Let your Majesty make a declaration more imposing and more lucid, which may make a nation respected, which will never be weary of making war for its dignity and independence Reckon upon none, Sire, but good patriots; have you not already seen those who flatter you in the interior, shamefully abandon your august father, who had loaded them with gifts and favours during twenty years, and have you not seen foreigners, who now call themselves friends, allies, brothers of your Majesty, give their aid to the Conqueror of Europe, to chase your Majesty from the Throne?"

RUSSIA.

AUGSBOURG, *Aug.* 1.

La Gazette Universelle d' Augsbourg publishes the following letter from the frontiers of Russia, declaring, at the same time, that it dare not entirely guarantee its truth.

Mention has been already made of the efforts of demagogues, which have been manifested not only in the division of Orlow, but in the whole of the second corps of the army under General Sabaniew. The following is what is at present reported:—A Major of the Orlow division was directed to instrnct a snb-officer and two soldiers of that division in the rudiments of the Lancasterian system; thcy were to return and propagate the system through the corps. But it was soon perceived that these persons eagerly spread around them principles of atheism and of democracy. Several of these Russian carbonari were condemned to be scourged; but it is said that the soldiers refused to assist in the execution of this sentence, and that a sensation had been manifested which obliged General Sabaniew, Commandant of the second corps of the army, to replace the Orlow division by other troops, and to disarm a party of the former.

Count Orlow was banished to the country seat of his fatherin-law, Gount Rajensky, Commandant of Kiew. The Major, and several officers and soldiers were arrested. Upon inquiry it has been found (as at present pretended) that the most dangerons principles had been spread, not only through the division of Orlow, or the corps of Sabaniew, hut also in the army of Count Wittgensteid, and in the distant cantonments. Several officers of the first distinction have been sent back to their families;—others have been placed under surveillance. Several soldiers were punished with the knout (flogged) and other sent to Siberia. The regiments composing the Orlow division were incorporated in other divisions;—two regiments were disbanded and re-organised,—*Journal des Debats.*

HOLY ALLIANCE.

The following article is from the Petersburgh journal.—

The optimists in politics have been scandalised at the revelations contained in the late statement of the Attorney General Bellart, concerning the conspirators of La Rochelle. The following are some particulars in confirmation of the of them, which are not less worthy of reflection:—

"The English Parliament has just renewed the Alien Bill, for fear of that sect which threatens, in every country, order, religion, and the laws The royal tribunal at Paris has just called for the proceedings against the conspirators of Rochelle, as making part of more complicated researches. Notwithstanding the rigour of the Austrian ordonnances, the Society of the Carbonari deliberates, and proscribes, and finds hands to exe cute its sanguinary decrees. Every thing proves the existence of a secret organisation, which embraces, in its fatal ramifications, all Europe. The revolution, imperfectly extinguished, lives under its own ruins; it lives in the midst of civilization, which appears to have stifled it. The chain of time is no more broken for it than for monarchy. The committee of Public Safety revives, under fertilizing influences, but it conceals itself. Instead of oppressing France in the face of day, it undermines Europe in mystery and silence.

"Let us imagine all union between States taken away—let us insulate Monarchy, that it may remain disarmed before the league of revolt. What will become of civilization? What will it effect thus divided, against an enemy so active, so subtle; who despises no means, loses no opportunity, and has for auxiliaries all the mean passions of the heart?

"What does it require to gain the upper hand? A pretext of misunderstanding between the cabinets— a doubt adroitly infused into the mind of the Sovereigns—a splendid bait offered to credulous magnanimity. Discord, with fewer resources, converted Olympus into a field of battle. And if civilization were lost, where should we find it again? Would it be in Africa, that ancient bazar of human flesh; or in Asia, which is falling back into childhood, from decrepitude; or in that America, whose government proclaims, in the face of the universe, dogmas which will cause themselves to perish? Between us and barbarism, I see only the Holly Alliance.

"Honour to this August League! But for that the world would be a prey destined to the Attolas, or the Tamerlanes; nations would be like vile herds, reserved for the knife of the butcher. And it is the Holy Alliance that is accused! Accused, too, in the name of intelligence and liberty!"

GREECE.

SEMLIN, *July* 25.

The Greeks have sent out an expedition under the orders of Captain Diamanti, which passed the Gulf of Thessalonica and surprised the town of Cassandra, which was pillaged by the Türks last year. It is said they put all the Mahometans to the sword. As soon as the new Governor received information of this, he stoped his march for Larissa, where he was going to the assistance of Chourschid Pacha. Even if Diamanti cannot keep Cassandra, this attempt, with 1500 men on a town as populous as Thessalonica, shews, a least, a considerable degree of boldness and skill.

Chourschid Pacha, after celebrating the feast of the Bairam at Mezzovo, arrived on the 24th of April at Larisse. At the surrender of the Acropolis of Athens, twenty-six ecclesiastics, carrying the Cross before them, entered the citadel in procession, and sang *Te Deum.* Much provisions were found there. A great consternation prevails in Thessalonica.—*Quotidienne*

FRANKFORT, *Aug.* 8.

The late account from the East have excited fresh enthusiasm in the cause of the Greeks in Germany, France, and Switzerland. The various societies which have been formed for the purpose of supporting it, continue to receive considerable sums in ready money. More than 200 officers, among whom are men of acknowledged merit have offered to support the cause of the Christian inhabitants of the Levant with their arms and talents. Forty able artillery, and as many riflemen, are organised and ready to embark in one of the sea-ports of the Mediterranean. They receive their uniforms and pay as soon as they are embarked. It is supposed other detachments will follow.

TRIESTE, AUGUST 8.—Some letters from Argos, received by way of Corfu, announce the arrival of the Constitution, an American frigate, which landed an agent of the United States at Hydra, in the month of June. He proceeded immediately to Corinth, and was to have there signed, on the 16th of July, a Treaty of Alliance and of Commerce with the Senate. It was to be sent to Washington to be ratified. The Greeks cede to the Americans, for twenty years, the Isle of Milo, in the Archipelago, and the port of Lepanto. America, in return, pays them a large sum of money, and furnish them with arms. This is the first aid which the Greeks received from any Christian Power.—*(Gazette d' Augsbourg).*

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28—The Greeks are in an intoxication of joy. The Tartars (Couriers) have brought the news that Chourschid Pacha, who had called to arms all the inhabitants of Macedonia, to the number of 70,000 men, has experienced great checks. He repulsed the Greeks on the 7th July, with a considerabie loss, but the next day he suffered a total defeat. It his said that four Pachas have been made prisoners, but the Porte still conceals the despatches it has received, especially from the foreign Ministers. Chourschid Pacha had joined the Pachas of Negroponte, Larissa and Janina. His forces were estimated at 90,000 men, but a great part were undiciplined militia and banditti. The Greeks were commanded by the brave Odysseus (who died for his country in the fight of the 7th July), General Ypsilanti, Norman and Bazzaris. Chourschid Pacha, who had already sent to the Porte a Tartar to announce the *extermination of the Ghiaours*, imprudently involved himself in the defiles of Zittury (Th rmopylæ), on the one side, and those of Neopatria on the other. The Greeks had formed an ambuscade, and began the battle with the courage of true Spartans. The three Pachas were made prisoners, and Chourschid Pacha saved himself with 4,000 men towads Larissa. Accounts, perhaps exaggerated, reckon the loss of the Ottomans at 50,000 men, that of the Greeks at 18,000. The consequences of this event may be very important. General Count Norman was saluted by the Greeks as the *heroic Prince*: they carried him on shields across their camp. —*Algemeine Zeitung.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

In South America, the cause of independence is supremely triumphant. Morales, the Spanish Royalist chief, is said to have shot himself, in despair, after his defeat by Bolivar. The Portuguese Government have officially recognised the *legitimacy* of the Columbian republic. It is devoutly to be wished that ministers may see the propriety of conceding the same recognition on the part of England. Our commerce is at stake—and the mistaken policy of postponing to a brave and generous people an acknowledgment of that independence which they have honourably achieved, may deprive us of many commercial concessions and advantages, of which, other nations, less scrupulous, and more just to the South Americans, may exclusively enjoy. Our merchants and manufacturers ought again and again to petition our legislature to comply with this reasonable wish of every friend to his country. The acknowledgment on the part of Portugal is an augury of a speedy and like concessions to her own colonies, the Brazils —*Edits. Merc.*

THE KING'S LEVEE.

On Saturday his Majesty held his first Levee in the Scottish metropolis, at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, which was most numerously attended, and we hear that the numbers exceeded those of any levee ever held in London. So early as ten o'clock, the carriages began to draw up along the New London Road; and by 12 they had accumulated so as to form a long line, reaching backwards along Waterloo Place and the Regent Bridge as far as Hanover Street, and afterwards nearly to the west end of Prince's Street. They continued to arrive without intermission till past two o'clock. The line moved at first at too quick a pace, and when a check occurred there was not time to pull up, which occasioned the breaking of back panels in some carriages by the poles of others, and put the footmen in great jeopardy. A little experience, however, remedied the evil, and danger was avoided by signal when a sudden check happened. From the great number of carriages that were every minute arriving, it was thought proper, in order not to detain his Majesty till too late an hour, to order them to move forward to the Palace Gate, and to admit the company, who were conducted into the picture gallery, which was nearly filled long before his Majesty arrived at the Palace. Those noblemen and gentlemen who have the privilege of the *entre* were admitted by the private door on the east side of the palace, and were conducted to the room immediately adjoining the levee-room. Besides this, the great picture gallery was almost filled with company, and when the door was opened, the crush towards it was very great. There a certain number were admitted; and when the space towards the door of the next room was filled, the two archers in attedance crossed their bows at the first door, and seemed as if by magic to repress the advancing crowd. After this there was no farther trouble; the whole moved slowly till they arrived at the room next the presence chamber, before they were directed to fall into single file.

The guard of honour in front of the Palace was composed of detachments of the 15th and 77th regiments, and a squadron of the Scots Greys. At his Majesty's private entrance, on the south side of the Palace, a squadron of the Scots Greys was drawn up; at the Palace Gate were two of his Majesty's footmen in their state liveries, with their wands of office; also a detachment of the Royal Archers and Celtic Club. In the piazza leading to the picture gallery was another detachment of the Celtic Club; on both sides of the picture gallery, and in the suite of of rooms leading to the entre room, the yeomen of the guard were drawn up on each side. In the entre room the remainder of the archers formed the guard.

A few minutes before two, his Majesty arrived from Dalkeith, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Scots Greys. He entered by the private door on the south side of the Palace.

His Majesty was superbly dressed in the Highland costume, with trews of the Stuart tartan. He was in excellent health, and in good spirits; and the manly and gracefull figure of his Majesty was finely displayed in this martial dress.

Besides the chiefs of clans present, many noblemen and gentlemen were dressed in the Highland costume; among others, Lord Gwydyr and Sir Wm. Curties; the portly appearance of of the latter gentleman in this ettractive dress excited general attention.

THE KING'S COURT AND COUNCIL.

MONDAY, AUG. 19.

At half-past two o'clock on Monday, his Majesty held a Court and Closet audience at Holyrood Place. The usual arrangements were made in the Court-yard for the preservation of order and regularity of entrance. At two o'clock an advanced picquet of the Scots Greys announced the near arrival of the King; the royal pages and outriders followed at a quick pace, and soon after his Majesty drove into the Court-yard in a carriage and six horses, attended by the Duke of Dorset and Lord Graves. His Majesty appeared in excellent health, and graciously acknowledged the loud greeting which hailed the arrival. He was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform, with blue pantaloons, edged with broad gold lace, and wore the decorations of the order of the Thistle, with the St. Andrew's Cross in his hat. As soon as he reached the presence chamber the ceremony of presentation commenced with the introduction of the distinguished personages who had the honour of being received by his Majesty on the throne. These were, first the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who had met at 12 o'clock in the Canongate Church, and proceeded from thence in solemn form, attended by a guard of honour, to the Palace, where they were admitted through the *entree*, and passed on through the grand suite of apartments to the Royal Presence Chamber, walking in successive order, two ministers accompanied by an elder in each line, until they arrived at the foot of the Throne, where, after making their obeisances, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland read the address to his Majesty, which was most graciously, received, and honoured by the King with a suitable and appropriate answer, rendered additionally imposing and impressive by the dignified and prespicuous manner in which it was delivered by his Majesty.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, met as a Commission of the General Assembly, and the representative body of the whole Church, beg leave, with profound respect, to approach your Majesty's throne, and to present to your Majesty the strongest and most solemn assurances of our veneration, affection, and loyalty.

"We most sincerely and joyfully congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in Scotland; and we congratulate Scotland on that most auspicious event;—an ev
feel the highest exultation, and
anticipate the happiest consequen

"To this day your Majesty's su
land have looked forward with jo
tion; and to this day they will lo
day of glory to their native land.

"At the annual meetings of our
Church, we have esteemed it a high ho
behold your Majesty's representative, and t
him to receive your Majesty's most gracio
surances of maintaining inviolate our rights
privileges as by law established. But we can
express what we feel, when, within the precin
of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, we h
hold your Majesty in person—a King disti
guished by every splendid endowment, and
graced by every elegant accomplishment—at
once the safeguard of our country, and the bulwark of our church.

"From the first moment that your Majesty undertook the charge of public affairs, the providence of God has beamed upon you with a bright effulgence. By the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels, and the vigour of your arms, your Majesty has been enabled, under the blessing of Almighty God, to frustrate the formidable attempts of a gigantic power, which grasping at universal empire, threatened to destroy the independence of Europe: and that same Providence, we trust, will still continue to encompass your Majesty as with a shield, and, over all your glory, to create a defence.

As a portion of your Majesty's subjects, we express our warmest gratitude for the honour your Majesty has done to our country by most graciously coudescending to visit it; and we trust, that when your Majesty returns from your Scottish dominions. you will be able to say, that, in this part of the United Kingdom, you have seen a people, who love their God, their country, and their King.

"As the constituted representatives of the Church of Scotland, we present to your Majesty our hearfielt thanks for the many signal favours which your Majesty has been pleased to confer upon us; and, as the best return which we can make for your Majesty's goodness, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our study, in our respective districts, to discharge, with fidelity and zeal, the duties committed to our trust, and to encourage loyalty and submission to the laws, as equally indispensible to both public and private prosperity.

"We will endeavour to impress upon the people committed to our care a high sense of the invaluable belssings of our glorious happy constitution. We will teach them to fear God, to honour their King, and to connect the principles of religion with a dutiful obedience to the laws of their country.

"That your Majesty may long sway the regal sceptre over a great, a free, a loyal, a happy and an united people: That your Majesty may long enjoy the blessings of health, and every comfort which this world can afford: And that at length your Majesty may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away, are our most sincere and fervent prayers.

"Signed in our name, in our presence, and at our appointment, the Church of Scotland being affixed thereto by.

"DAVID LAMONT, Moderator.

"Edinburgh, 19th August, 1822."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"I thank your for these expressions of fidelity and attachment, in the sincerity of which I place implicit confidence.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I avail myself of this opportunity of confirming in person the assurances I have given through my representative, that I will maintain inviolate the rights and privileges to which the Church of Scotland, is entitled by the most solemn compacts.

"In your continued exertions to promote true religion, and to inculcate loyalty and obedience to the laws, you may rely on my constant support and protection.

"I cordially unite with you in grateful acknowledgements to Almighty God for his signal protection of my people in the time of general peril and calamity, and in an earnest prayer, that through his divine assistance I may be enabled to protect their liberties, and to advance their prosperity and happiness."

The Universities assembled in the Gallery, and the *Heads* of the different Bodies proceeded together, and were followed by the respective Professors, and others, to the Presence Chamber.—Lord Melville, as Chancellor, appeared as head of the University of St. Andrews'; Francis Jeffrey, Esq. as Lord Rector of Glasgow; the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Rector of King's College, Aberden; the Rev. Dr. Baird, as Principal of Edinburgh; and Charles, Forbes, Esq. M. P. as Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen.—These five took their station in a line in front of the Throne, and read the different addresses in their order, after which his Majesty delivered his gracious answer, directed to the whole Universities; and Lord Melville (St. Andrew's being senior University,) then approached the Throne, and, keeling, received a copy of his Majesty's answer, to be communicated to the other Universities, and afterwards kissed hands. His Lordship was followed by Mr. Jeffery, the Earl of Aberdeen, Principal Baird, and Mr. Forbes, who, in the same manner, kissed hands also, and the different Bodies then retired in the same order in which they had entered. The ceremony, on the whole, was imposing and impressive,—we think that the whole Scottish Universities having appeared together, gave the spectacle a solemnity and dignity, which, if they had gone separately, it could not have possessed. His Majesty's answer, which was read with his wonted elegance and grace, was couched in terms of very flatering approbation and good will.

His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the order and decorations of the order of the Thistle, with the St. Andrew's Cross in his hat. He looked in great health and spirits. The King was a good deal affected at some parts of the addresses, which were in general well delivered.—That of the General Assembly, was read by Dr. Lamont, with peculiar animation.

To the Addresses from the Universities of Scotland his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—

"The testimonies of loyalty and attachment which are contained in your Address are very gratifying to my feelings.

"I highly approciate that excellent system of instruction which is established in the Universities of Scotland, and which has mainly contributed to form the character of this religious and enlightned people.

"I feel assured that you will continue to promote the cultivation of science and of sound learning, and to instil into the minds of the youth committed to your care, those principles which will lead them to form a correct estimate of the peculiar blessings we enjoy under our free and happy constitution."

Afterwards, his Majesty admitted the deputation from the Episcopal clergy of Scotland, consisting of—Bishops Gleig, Jolly, Sandford, Torry, Skinner, and Lowe. Presbyters—Rev. Mr. Alison, Mr. Walker, Dr. Russell, Mr. Horseley, Mr. Cruickshanks, and Mr. Morehead, when the following address was read by the Rev. H. Horsely:—

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishops and Clergy of the Scotish Episcopal Church, beg leave humbly to approach your Royal presence, with expressions of our most heart-felt attachment and loyalty to your Majesty's sacred person and government.

So many years have passed away since Scotland was honoured by the presence of its Sovereign, that to behold your Majesty in the palace of the long line of our ancient Monarchs—your Majesty's Royal ancestors—is to us, as it must be to every true Scotchman, a matter of pride and exultation; and in this house, more especially, do we feel ourselves prompted by these emotions, to declare, that within the wide compass of your Majesty's dominions are no where to be found hearts more loyal then those which beat in the breasts of the Scottish Episcopalians.

The devoted attachment uniformly displayed by the members of our Church to Him whom they have considered as their legitimate Sovereign, is so well known to your Majesty, that it would be waste of time to repeat it here; and is, indeed, amply vouched by the lowly station which we, her Bishops, now hold in civil society.—Your Majesty likewise knows that our religious principles and forms of worship, are the same with those of the Church of England, from which, indeed, we twice derived our Episcopacy, when it had been lost at home; and whilst we are sincerely grateful for the toleration of those principles, and the free exercise of the rites of our worship, we feel that it is to your Majesty's gracious consideration, and that of your Royal Father, that our gratitude is in a peculiar manner due.

We would not occupy too much of your Majesty's time by protestations of our loyalty; but we must beg leave solemnly to declare, in your Royal presence, that viewing, in your Majesty's sacred person, the lineal descendant of the Royal Family of Scotland, the legitimate possessor of the British throne, we feel to your Majesty that devoted attachment which our principles assure us is due to our rightful Sovereign; and that, should evil days ever come upon your Majesty's Royal House (which may God of his infinite mercy avert), the House of Brunswick will find that the Scottish Episcopalians are ready to endure for it, as much as they have suffered for the House of Stuart; and with heart and hand to convince the world, that in their breasts, a firm attachment to the religion of their fathers is inseparably united with unshaken loyalty to their King.

That your Majesty may long reign over a happy and united people, to maintain that peace and prosperity, which the wisdom of your Majesty's counsels, and the vigour of your arms have, by the providence of God, achieved for them, is the earnest prayer of.

Your Majesty's
Most dutiful
And loyal subjects, &c. &c.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address; and I receive, with the greatest satisfactions, your affectionate congratulations on my arrival in this part of my dominions.

"I have the fullest confidence in your faithful attachment to my Person and Government: and you may rely on my protection of the civil and religious liberties of all classes of my subjects."

The Bishops and Episcopal Clergy had each the honour to kiss hands.—The Deputation from the Highland Society were next introduced, and the address being read by the Duke of Argyle, they kissed hands and retired.

Sir John Sinclair had the honour of a private closet audience, to present elegant Russia bound copies of the Highland Society's Essays, 6 vols.: Highland Society's Report on Ossian; Statistical Tables of Scotland, &c.

The Earl of Fife also presented addresses from the town and county of Banff, and the borough of Inverury. The honourable General Duff presented an address from the town of Elgin. These address were also graciously received.

The carriages of the persons attending the levee were very spendid, and the coachmen and footmen in general dressed in new liveries. A few of the most conspicuous equipages were those of the Dukes of Atholl, Montrose, and Hamilton; Earls of Rosebery, Aboyne, Aberdeen, Elgin, and Fife; which latter nobleman attended by Sir W. Elliott, had a very superb equipage, with servants and chasseur.

His Majesty left Holyrood palace for Dalkeith with the same suite and attendants that accompanied him on his arrival, and was greeted by a repetition of the cheers which hailed his arrival, from large bodies of the most respectable persons, and as the King drove along his private road to Dalkeith palace, he passed through the the beautiful trumphal rustick arch erected at Niddrie Mill by the worthy proprietor, Mr. Wauchope, who takes his station at it, attended by a large body of his tenants and domestics, daily to greet his Majesty as he drives along.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Fife had the honour of dining with his Majesty, on Monday, at Dalkeith House.

The honourable William Maule has sent an additional supply of bucks for his Majesty's table.

We have heard that when his Majesty and Sir William Curtis met in their Highland dress, neither could command their gravity.

At half-past four o'clock on Monday, the Marquis Conyngham set out for Ireland. Rumour attributes the suddenness of his Lordship's departure to a political object,—namely, some communication to the Marquis Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the subject of the new arrangements in the Cabinet, unhappily necessary by the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. Others say his Lordship was only repairing to his family in Ireland.

THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

Tuesday his Majesty held a drawingroom at the Palace of Holyrood-house, which was attended by between four and five hundred ladies. About half-past ten the carriages began to arrive at the Palace, and continued setting down till after two o'clock His Majesty reached the Palace from Dalkeith a few minutes past two, under an escort of the Greys. He was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and appeared in high health and spirits. After giving a private audience to Lord Melville, his Majesty proceeded to the drawing-room about half-past two o'clock, when the presentation commeneed. His Majesty expressed himself highly pleased with the elegant appearance and splended dresses of the ladies who attended the drawing-room. After giving an audience to the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Elgin, and the Lord Chief Commissioner, his Majesty set off for Dalkeith, a little before 4 o'clock.

The Palace was guarded, as usual, by two companies of the 15th regiment, and a squadron of dragoons. The Royal Archers, the Celtic Society, and the yeomen of the guard being drawn up round the gallery and other apartments leading to the Presence Chamber.

Nearly 500 ladies, on this occasion, had the honour of being saluted by his Majesty; and the King was highly delighted with the assemblage.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

After much doubt and hesitation, and many contradictory reports, it was at last decided that the Royal procession should take place to-day; and though the morning was misty, and not very favourable, a general bustle and agitation prevailed in every part of the city. Indeed throughout the whole day the weather was uncertain. Twice or thrice it had the appearance of clearing; but at last it began to rain about two o'clock, just before the procession was to move. According to the previous arrangement, all the public bodies were marshalled in order along the streets, with their respective banners. At two

o'clock his Majesty arrived at Holyrood palace in his travelling chariot drawn by four horses. The King was attended from Dalkeith by the Marquis of Winchester and Lord Graves. The latter drove on in the royal carriage to the Castle to notify the King's arrival at Holyrood.—The appearance of the Court yard of Holyrood palace throughout the morning was extremely animated and picturesque. The fine corps of the Scots Greys were early in attendance, and soon after 12 o'clock the cheering and animated sound of the bugle announced the royal archers, who entered the Court yard, and took their station within the quadrangle of the palace. The whole arrangements for the procession being completed at a quarter past two o'clock, the heralds and pages moved forward into the Canongate, and the whole ceremony commenced, and was conducted according to the prescribed from. It was most brilliant; and the crown, which was borne by the Duke of Hamilton, mounted on a beautiful horse led by two equerries, and arrayed in a most splendid constume, gave it a peculiarly imposing effect. His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and looked extremely well. He was was attended in his carraige by his Grace the Duke of Dorset and Lord Glenlyon. The band played "God save the King;" and the military salated. As his Masjesty drove across the Court-yard, he was loudly cheered by the crowds in attendance, and graciously acknowledged these marks of popular favour, by repeatedly bowing to the people, through whose ranks he passed. As the procession advanced through the streets, his Majesty was every where greeted with the loudest acclamations, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

On the right hand of the king's carriage, rode the Lord High Constable, attended by Sir Thomas Bradford, as Commander of the Forces. The Earl of Hopetoun, as Captain-General of the Archers, was on the one side of the Royal equipage, dressed in the uniform of the Company, wearing the decorations, of the Grand Cross of the Bath; and the Earl of Elgin, in the same dress, was on the other side, and wore his orders.

The dresses which attracted the greatest attention by their brilliancy and richness, were, Sir Alexander Keith, Marischal; the Earl of Erroll, Lord High Constable, most magnificent; Earl of Kinnoul, Lord Lyon King at Arms; and the Duke of Hamilton, who, in right of his Ancient earldom of Angus, carried the crown.

The Duke of Hamilton wore a black satin dress of the age of Charles the First, slashed with white, and a rich lace vandyked collar over his shoulders.

The Incorporations and Public Bodies were marshalled on the streets, and occupied the whole space from the Canongate to the Castle Gates, handsome Galleries being erected for the Magistrates, the Judges, Members of the Universities, Lieutenancy, Literary and other Societies, Peeresses, Ladies, &c. &c.

His Majesty's approach to the Castle was announced by the Marchmont herald to the Governor. Opposite the barrier gate of the Castle was erected a platform, covered with crimson cloth, on which the King alighted from the Royal carriage, and was received by the Earl of Erroll. Lord High Constable of Scotland, and the Earl of Cathcart, who had alighted for that purpose. The keys of the Castle were then tendered to his Majesty by Lieut-General Sir Alex. Hope, the Lieut-Governor, accompanied by Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford, commander of the forces, and the officers of his staff, besides a numerons body of officers belonging to the garrison. His Majesty returned the keys of the Castle, and walked along the drawbridge till within the inner barrier, and then proceeded slowly up to the half-moon, battery, where he alighted on a spacious and elegant platform erected on the north side of the royal standard. The rain at this moment rather increasing, an officer was in the act of placing an umbrella over his Majesty, when he politely declined it, saying, "Oh I'll take the rain."—Immediately on his stepping on the platform, a royal salute was fired from the Castle—the bands of the different regiments played "God save the King"—the troops stationed on the different batteries presented arms—and altogether the scene was in the highest degree striking and impressive. At this moment the thickness of the atmosphere had considerably cleared away, which gave his Majesty a distinct view of nearly the whole line of street, a mile in extent, through which he had passed, also the lower part of the town on the south, with the Mound the front as Prince's Street, and the New Town, with the Calton Hill covered with thousands. His Majesty surveyed with the most marked interest this singular prospect, and turning to the officers about him, said, "This is wonderful—what a sight!!" He again turned round, and continued attentively to consider the surrounding scenery.—We have been told that he added; "This really is the finest sight I ever saw, or shall ever see again." As soon as the Castle had ceased firing, and, when his Majesty heard the cheering from the adjacent streets, he took off his hat and waved it repeatedly. After making some remarks, and again looking around him, he again entered his carriage, and was conducted to the Lieutenant Governor's house, where he partook of a cold collation. He then returned to the outer barrier, and taking his place in the royal carriage, the procession moved forward on its return, by the Mound. Prince's Street, and the Carlton Hill road, every part of which was thickly crowded, and he was every where received with the loudest acclamations. He arrived at Holyrood palace about four o'clock, and half an hour after proceeded in his travelling carriage and four to Dalkeith House, where his Majesty entertained a select party to dinner.

The King is much pleased with his retreat at Dalkeith, and notwithstanding the fatigue of his voyage, he is ever and anon running to the windows to notice the beauty, the serenity, and the primitive innocence around him. Dalkeith Park is, indeed, something new even to him; it rivals, if it does not exceed, in extent and variety, any of his royal demesnes.

His Scottish subjects, however, occupy the chief part of his attention, and his conversations with his train are almost wholly about the reception with which he has met. Scotland has indeed well, sustained, and if possible heightened her stayed, firm, manly, and intellectual character.

Throughout the whole of this imposing ceremony the most remarkable degree of order & decorum prevailed among all classes, and when it was finished the immense multitude which crowded the streets, galleries, windows, house tops, dispersed, and went to their several homes with the utmost regularity and quietness. Nothing can surely be more gratifying than to observe the general prevalence among the people of such habits of order and decency.

The appearance of the High-street as he passed along was truly grand, white handkerchiefs waved in every fair hand, and innumerable banners were displayed by the spectators in all directions. In short, a more splendid and imposing spectacle was never witnessed; and to see people turning round and wiping the tear of joy from their eye was quite common. The King was plainly to be seen near the flag-staff on the ramparts of the Castle. waving his cocked hat.

Private Letter.

"EDINBURGH, Thursday evening.

"The Magistrates of Edinburgh have acquired the greatest possible honour by the visit of his Majesty to this ancient capital. I am confident no King was ever received by his people with more rational joy than he was this day. Figure to yourself the great extent of street from the Palace to the Castle Gate, lined by the younger part of the Corporations of the City on both sides, almost all with white staffs, and almost all in blue coats with white or nankeen antaloons, and all with white vests, and you may have a faint idea of the scene—to them were committed the preservation of the whole line of the procession, which was admirably executed. Such an immense number of well dressed trades men does honour to Edinburgh, and the greatest honour to Scotland. No accident as far as I have heard, happened, and from the order, and precision, with which the whole was conducted, it was scarcely possible any could happen. The splendour of the scene was truly grand, its extent being great, and the slowness with which it moved, gave every opportunity to the people to examine all its splendour. The dress of the officiating Noblemen and Gentlemen was truly superb. The Scottish Regalia were exposed to view in the grandest possible style: the Duke of Hamilton carried the Crown—Earl Morton, the Sword of State—Lord Gower's Deputy, the Sceptre. they were all on horseback; the caparisons of their horses and attendants were superbly grand. The horses appeared to me to be Arabian, and of the most admirable symmetry. Lord Kinnoul, as Lord Lyon, I was particularly pleased with; his dress was superb, and his horse a beautiful Arabian."

Sir Walter Scott must describe the grandeur of this day, for no other person could do it. A number of the erections had inscriptions on the front of them, such as "Britons behold and glory in your King." Some of the decorations of the incorporated trades were particularly beautiful, and the glass-makers among these were conspicuous; all the members carrying walking staffs of glass, five feet long, with a large ball on the top of each. The person who walked in front had a large glass hat, glass feathers, and target.

GRAND CAVALRY REVIEW.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

On Friday forenoon the grand cavalry review took place on Portobello Sands. The different yeomanry corps assembled at their respective parades at nine o'clock, and about eleven the whole had taken up their positions on the Sands, and were shortly afterwards joined by the Greys, the 3d dragoons guards, and two pieces of artillery, accompanied by a squadron of the royal waggon train. On the pier a battery was formed of six pieces of cannon, with a detachment of artillerymen. About 12 o'clock, the whole corps, in number above three thousand, were formed in line, in open order, with Major-General Sir Thomas Bradford and his Staff in front, ready to receive his Majesty. On the right of the line were the Celtic Society, commanded by Lieutenant-General Graham Stirling, and Colonel David Stewart of Garth; the clan M'Gregor commanded by Sir E. Mc M'Gregor; the Breadalbanes, under the cammand of Captain Campbell; along with the other bodies of Highlanders at present in Edinburgh, in all about three hundred. These mountaineers were present in consequence of the special commands of his Majesty, notified through General Graham Stirling, and Colonel Stewart.

The approach of his Majesty was announced by the royal standard, which was hoisted at the battery on the quay, and his arrival was hailed by the loud acclamations of the countless multitude assembled on the sands and adjacent heights. About one o'clock the King arrived on the sands in his travelling carriage and four, from which he alighted, and was received by a numerous suite of officers. A royal salute was immediately fired by the battery, which was answered by the cheers of the multitude, His Majesty having mounted a grey charger, and being joined by Sir Thomas Bradford and his staff, rode slowly along the line, preceded by a detachment of the Greys, the officers of the different corps saluting as he passed, and the band and trumpets playing God save the King. The officers of the suite and staff being behind his Majesty, his person was distinctly seen by the eager crowd as he rode along. On reaching the left, the cavalry being in open order, the King returned to the right between the open ranks, and appeared to survey the different corps with great attention. His Majesty then took his position in front of the centre of the line, in riding to which he necessarily approached very near the crowd of spectators, who testified their satisfaction by loud cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. To these testimonies of loyalty and affection the King repeatedly replied by bowing and waving his hand.

The cavalry then wheeled by troops into open column, and Sir Thomas Bradford with his Staff, having taken his station at their head, the whole passed his Majesty in ordinary time, the officers again saluting, and the troops lowering their flags:—

After passing his Majesty, each troop closed ranks, and rode off at quick time,, when the whole again formed, advanced in line, and gave a general salute, the bands playing God save the King. Sir Thomas Bradford then rode up. uncovered, to his Majesty, who, we understand, was graciously pleased to express his high satisfaction with the general appearance, discipline, and steadiness of the various corps.

The King shortly afterwards dismounted, and stood for some minutes surveying the immense number of spectators on the heights, whose repeated cheerings he again politely acknowledged in the most gracious manner. His Majesty then entered his carriage, and drove off to Dalkeith House, under an escort of the Greys. The day being remarkably fine, the royal carriage was let down at the top, and thousands had again the pleasure of beholding and cheering their Sovereign as he passed along.

The various corps then left the ground for their respective parades, and the spectators began to disperse. The Highlanders returned to Edinburgh, with bagpipes playing; they were headed by General Graham Stirling. Sir E. M. Macgregor, and the Earl of Fife, who was mounted on a white charger, and spendidly dressed in the Highland costume, decorated with his foreign orders. His Lordship was loudly cheered by the spectators.

Thus concluded this grand military spectacle, which from beginning to end was one continued scene of brilliancy and animation. The day was remarkely fine, and thousands of spectators, among whom were a number of ladies in their gayest dresses, crowded the ground, which was beside covered with numerous equipapes of the most splendid description, forming altogether an assemblage of objects in the highest degree graceful and pleasing.

It gives us great pleasure to announee, that every day since his Majesty's arrival, the left meat of the table of his Household, at the Waterloo Hotel, has been sent to the Charity Workhouse of this city, and thereby afforded several plentiful repasts to between 500 and 600 poor people.

It has been determined to erect an Equestrian Statue of His Majesty, in some part of Edinburgh, as a commemoration of His gracious visit to Scotland; and a Subscription has been opened for the purpose; the Subcription not to exceed three Guineas from Gentlemen, and one Guinea from Ladies; but any smaller sum to be received.

PEERS' BALL.

The ball given by the Scottish Peers in honour of his Majesty's visit took place on Friday night, and was attended by all the rank, beauty, and fashion, at present in the city. The company began to arrive at 8 o'clock, and by half-past nine, the great ball room was completely filed, and presented a most splendid appearance, The ladies were in the most elegant white dresses, many of them richly bespangled, and had on plumes of white ostrich feathers. The gentlemen were in full court dresses. There were agreat number of naval and military officers present.

The rooms, were fitted up for the occasion with equal splendour and taste.

His Majesty arrived a few minutes before ten, attended by the Duke of Doreset, and several other noblemen and gentlemen of his suite. He was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform, and appeared in excellent spirits. Immediately on his Majesty's arrival the ball was opened by a reel, which was succeeded by a country dance, both of which, from the spirit with which they were executed, and the sprightly airs that were played, his Majesty seemed to witness with much pleasure, and frequently kept time to the notes of the music. His Majesty was most affable and polite to all within his observation, and in walking along the room in the most friendly manner, shook hands with many of the noblemen and gentlemen present, and also paid the most marked attention to several ladies, with whom he conversed for some time. The dancing of the reels appeared to give him most delight, as he stood nearly half an hour witnessing the agile and spirited movements of the different dancers. A lady and gentleman in a Highland dress danced a strathspey with much taste, which his Majesty so greatly admired, that he clapped his hands in token of approbation. His Majesty remained till a few minutes past eleven, when he retired, and entering his carriage, set off for Dalkeith. A crowd was collected in front of the Assembly Rooms, who cheered his Majesty as he entered and retired from the rooms; and in all the streets through which the royal carriage passed, it was loudly cheered by the people.

GRAND CITY BANQUET.

On Saturday, according to arrangements formerly announced, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the Parliament House, by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the city. The room, of most magnificent dimensions, as is well known to our readers, and celebrated for its fine fretted roof, was splendidly fitted up on this memorable occasion. At the upper end, where his Majesty was seated, was placed a chair of state, with a splendid canopy of crimson velvet; above were the royal arms, and underneath the letters G. R. tastefully encircled with a golden wreath. The wall opposite was ornamented with the city arms. The large Gothic windows on the west side were hung with crimson curtains, which softened the antique grandeur of the room with an air of modern magnificence, and on the opposite side, at the doors and recesses, where the outer house judges usually hold their sittings, crimson moreen draperies were tastefully disposed. The room was lighted with three large and magnificent crystal lustres running along, with three smaller lustres on each side; and at the end where his Majesty was placed were hung four other gilded lustres. There was besides a profusion of lights on the table. The guests might amount, as nearly as we could estimate, to about 300, including all the nobility and gentlemen of distinction at present in Edinburgh—the judges of the different courts—the law officers and other functionaries of the crown— the principal military and naval officers—the magistrates, clergy, and professors. They were all in full dress. The noblemen and gentlemen wore court dresses; the other functionaries were habited in their official robes; and the officers, naval and military, wore their respective uniforms, with their various orders and decorations. The aspect of the company was striking and magnificent; comprising, as it did, with the Sovereign at its head, surrounded with the most distinguished functionaries of the land, bearing in their several departments the badge of his authority, and intermingled with military officers and churchmen, the whole official splendour of the state. They were disposed along the room in three long tables, at the end of which was a table, in the form of a crescent for his Majesty, elevated three steps above the general level of the room. The vacant space between it and the other tables was covered with scarlet cloth.

His Majesty entered the room at about half-past six o'clock, the band playing "God save the King," and the company standing up to receive him. He was dressed in a field marshal's uniform, and was conducted to his chair of state by the Lord Provost, who sat on his right hand and next to him the Duke of Hamilton, Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Tweeddale, Right Hon. W. Dundas, Sir W. Rae, Lord Advocate, the Duke of Dorset, and Lord F. Conyngham. On his left were the Earl of Errol, the Duke of Athol, Marquis of Queensberry, Earl Morton, Lord Melville, Lord President of the Court of Session, Lord Justice Clerk, Sir J. P. Beresford, Marquis Graham, and Lord Cathcart.—Principal Baird acted as chaplain.

After dinner, water was brought to his Majesty in a silver bason by Mr. Howison Crawford of Braehead and Crawford-land, who claims this privilege in right of the charter of his estate. In offering the bason he knelt down to his Majesty, who acknowledged this service with his usual affability and grace. In this service Masters Charles and Walter Scott, the one a son and the other a nephew of Sir Walter attended as pages.

After dinner, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung, when

The Lord Provost rose and said, "I have the honour of proposing the health of his Majesty, who has this day honoured us with his presence, thereby conferring a signal mark of favour on his good town of Edinburgh, which will never, never be obliterated from the memory of the present generation."

The toast was drank with three times three; and the hall rang with the most enthusiastic plaudits.

Song—God save the King.

The toast was immediately announced by a flight of two rockets from the Parliament Square, followed almost instantly by the thunder of a royal salute from the Castle, Calton hill, Salisbury Crags, and his Majesty's yacht in Leith Roads.

His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms:—

"*My Lord Provost, my Lords and Gentlemen*—"It is impossible for me to express my feeling on the present occasion; and I should feel ashamed of myself were I not to consider this to be one of the proudest days of my life. I return you my warmest thanks for your kindness this day, and for the very flattering attention I have experienced from the citizens of Edinburgh ever since my arrival in Scotland. I shall ever remember my reception among you and say with truth, with fervour and with sincerity, that I want words adequately to express my feelings."

The Duke of York and the Army, and the Duke of Clarence and the navy, were given with three times three in succession, the band playing the Duke of York's March and Rule Britannia.

His Majesty then rose and gave—"The Lord Provost, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bart. and Corporation of the City of Edinburgh."

Sir William Arbuthnot immediately knelt down and kissed his Majesty's hand, who raised him up. The toast was drank with loud applause,—Glee, Glorious Apollo.

His Majesty rose and said,

"*Gentlemen*—I shall give you a toast in which I trust you will all join me. I shall simply give you the Chieftains and Clans of Scotland, and God bless the Land of Cakes."

His Majesty retired a little before nine o'clock. He was attended to his carriage by the Lord Provost, the Peers, the Lords in Waiting, and other officers of his suite, and, bowing as he passed along to the different noblemen and gentlemen, he was loudly cheered.

The Lord Provost, on his return, was loudly applauded, and congratulated on his new dignity. He again gave the health of his Majesty, who had that night honoured them with his presence, and a long, prosperous, and happy reign to him; which was drank with acclamations. God save the King was again sung.—Air, "Highland Laddie."

The Duke of Hamilton rose to propose a toast. He meant to have seized the earliest opportunity of congratulating the Lord Provost on the distinction so deservedly conferred on him by his Majesty. If they considered him merely in a convivial light, they ought to be glad to express their sense of the obligation he had conferred on them that day, by the handsome manner he had treated them; but still more, if they considered what had been going on in this town for the last few days, where under the Magistracy all was most quiet, most proper, and most conciliatory; and when every thing was conducted in such a manner as to do honour to themselves, as well as to our city. His Grace concluded with proposing the health of the Lord Provost, which was drank with three times three.

The Lord Provost returned thanks, adding, that the approbation of such a company must ever animate him to the discharge of his duty to the best of his abilities. He then gave,

"The auspicious days the 14th, 15th and 24th of August—the first day being that on which the King cast anchor in Leith Roads—the second that on which he had made his public entry into the city—and the last was, that on which he had honoured the corporation with his presence."

The next toast was,

"The British Constitution, and may that Constitution, in Church and State, which is the envy of the world, be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity."

The health of Mr. Peel, who was absent from indisposition, was then drank, and was followed by that of Lord Melville, who was complimented by the Lord Provost for the firm, manly, and independent manner in which he had discharged the duties of his situation. These toasts were both drank with applause.

Lord Melville trusted that they would give him credit when he assured them how deeply sensible he was of the honour they had conferred upon him. At any time, and under any circumstances, such an honour would have been highly acceptable to him; but at the present moment, and on the present occasion, it was doubly grateful when it was received from the most distinguished personages of the land, who could confer honour upon any compliment. He begged to assure them that he felt the favour highly, and would ever entertain a deep sense of this distinguished mark of their attention. He might also beg leave to add, that the compliment on this occasion became the more gratifying when he had to reflect upon what had not only on the present glorious occasion been the conduct of this great metropolis, in which he felt so deep an interest, but also of the immense population which had poured into it on a late occasion, and whose behaviour, and he begged to speak of it both as a citizen of Edinburgh, and as a Scotsman, was such as to do them honour and credit—(*Great applause*). It in fact appeared, from their universal demeanour, that from the highest peer to the meanest peasant but one feeling predominated, namely, the desire of each individual to manifest his loyalty to his Sovereign, in such a manner as if he felt his own individual character involved in the general conduct of his countrymen. The Noble Viscount concluded by proposing his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and the Peerage of Scotland.

The Duke of Hamilton returned thanks in his own name, and in that of the Peers who were associated with him in the toast, for the honor done him. This it became his duty to do, although he knew there were others much better able to perform it. If, however, there were (as he was aware) many better, there were none more anxious than he was to express, with warmth and sincerity, the cordial feelings which the occasion called for, and to avow a steadfast readiness to maintain a loyal duty to his Sovereign, without any subservience of political opinion on the part of himself. No man was more ready than he was to come forward, and pay homage to the honour and dignity of the Crown; but at the same time he was not to forget the just and jealous care which he was bound to observe towards the rights and interests of the people under this free constitution. He felt a pride in showing every respect and honour to whomsoever wore the crown of these realms; but in doing so, he repeated, that he must not forget, in honouring the King, that he had also duties to put in a claim for, and maintain on the part of the people, which were interwoven with the best rights and securities of the Crown, and which, in fact, formed the basis of the true honour and safeguard of the constitutional glory of the Sovereign.—[This loyal and constitutional speech was rather coolly received. It is thought that something stronger than patriotism dictated the high-toned address; and that the Duke was at the time actuated by indignant feelings of wounded pride, at finding himself, although the Premier Peer of Scotland, unnoticed, even by a nod; while the son-in law of Mrs. Jordan (Lord Errol) received the most gracious marks of royal attention.]

The health of the Earl of Errol was then given by the Lord Provost, who returned thanks.

Lady Arbuthnot, and the flowers of Edinburgh, was given by Lord Strathmore.

Glee—"Here's a health to all good Lasses."

The Church of Scotland, by the Lord Advocate.

The Duke of Atholl gave—

"The Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Judicature of the country, to whom they all felt indebted in their several situations"

The Lord President, in expressing his acknowledgements, stated, that though the Judges of the land are, by their situations, at all times placed above popular applause, yet, if in the discharge of their important duties, they obtained the approbation of such a distinguished meeting, they could not be insensible to such a distinction. He concluded with adverting to principles which guided them in the exercise of those functions which, in the face of every danger, it was their bounden duty to discharge.

The next toast was—

"The distinguished strangers of England who have honoured us with their presence."—Loud Applause.

The Earl of Errol then gave—

"Sir Walter Scott."

Sir Walter Scott said, that he really wanted power to express his feelings upon this occasion. He was even happy that his want of expression arose from the warmth of his feelings, which rendered him incompetent to utter what he should wish at such a time. He could, however, say, that he did not deserve this mark of their attention; and if as *amicus curiæ*, for in no other capacity had he a right to interfere, he had thrown out a few hints, he had only to say that he had an easy task, for he had to communicate with Magistrates, who, whatever was proposed that had taste or propriety to recommend it, were ready to command, and who had to deal with a people who were equally willing to obey.—*Loud applause*. That he had himself any, the slightest share in the late arrangements, would always be to himself a matter of the deepest pride.

Lord Strathmore gave—

"The King's young landlord, the Duke of Buccleugh."

Lord Montague returned thanks, and said that what he had now done was, he hoped, only an earnest of better service which he would hereafter do his Sovereign.

The Lord Provost gave—

"The Duke of Montrose," of whose company they were deprived by indisposition.

"The Duke of Wellington," which was drank with loud applause.

Lord Lauderdale gave

"The Rectors of the Universities of Scotland, and may they long maintain the honour they have acquired."

The Lord Provost gave

"The brave companions in arms of the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Lynedoch, Lord Beresford, and Sir David Baird.

Lord Beresford returned thanks.

Sir Walter Scott gave—"Both sides of St. George's Channel."

The memory of Nelson, who seemed only to live till his glorious mission was accomplished, and expired in the act of giving the exterminating blow to the naval power of the combined enemies of Britain.

"The Chieftains and Clans who have come forward on the present occasion to grace his Majesty's court, particularly Glengarry, Sir Evan M'Gregor, Earl of Breadalbane, Lady Gwydir, and the Marchioness of Stafford."

Glengarry returned thanks, observing, that should his Majesty ever require their services, either to grace his court, or defend his throne, they would ever be found ready in either cause.

Sir E. M'Gregor gave a toast which could not be too often repeated—

"The chief of chiefs—the King."

"The Earl of Morton, his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland—and the Moderator."

The Duke of Atholl gave "May the Radiant *Sun* of Royalty see what the *sons* of Scotland are made of." *(Loud applause.)*

"The Duke of Argyll and the Highland Society of Scotland"—by the Earl of Kinnoul.

Sir M. A. Stewart gave

"The King, as Baron of Renfrew"—three times three.

The Earl of Elgin gave the health of the Duke of Atholl," and particularly alluded to the National Monument of Scotland, in which his Majesty evinced so great an interest.

His grace expressed, in strong terms, his attachment to Scotland, and what a deep interest he had taken in the national monument, which was to commemorate the brave men who had fought and conquered in their country's cause. He expressed himself as a decided supporter of the King, and of those measures which promoted the good of Auld Caledonia.

The following toasts were then given;

The Author of Waverley, whoever he may be, and his Works by Lord Ashburton.

The memory of Henry Lord Melville, by Glengarry.

Sir J. P. Beresford, and the Northern Squadron.

Sir Thomas Bradford, and the Military Forces in Scotland.

The Baronet of Renfrew, and the Yeomanry of Scotland, by the Honourable Capt. Napier, R. N.

The Convener and the Trades of the City of Edinburgh, by the Earl of Elgin.

The health of his Majesty, as the King of the Isles, first in Gaelic, and then in English, by Glengarry.

The City of London and Sir W. Curtis.

The City of Dublin.

The City of Glasgow, Prosperity to its Trade and Manufactures.

The Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock.

George the Fourth.

About ten o'clock the company began to retire, and they broke up before twelve. All seemed to be pleased with the evening's entertainment. His Majesty looked well and appeared cheerful. He conversed during the evening with the Earl of Errol and the Lord Provost, who sat next him, and seemed to be highly gratified with his reception, and with the ardent demonstration of duty and affection which he received from the highly respectable company assembled around him.

In the evening the front of the Parliament House, and a number of houses in the High Street, adjoining to Parliament Square, were illuminated. Mr. Munro's house displayed a crown and two stars, with the royal initials.

Sunday forenoon, his Majesty attended divine service in the High Church, to which he was accompained by several individuals of his suite, escorted by the yeomen of the guard, and part of the Scots Greys. His Majesty and suite arrived in two carriages and six about 11 o'clock and returned a little before one. The windows of his Majesty's carriage were up, and he leant back on the sea, seemingly courting privacy.—There were numbers of well dressed people on the pavements, most of whom lifted their hats as the royal carriage passed; but no cheering, or the slightest indecorum of any sort took place.—The streets from Holyrood Palace were lined by the 3d dragoon guards. On entering the church his Majesty put into the hands of Principal Baird a sealed packed, which was marked "a donation of one hundred pounds from his Majesty," desiring that it might be added to the ordinary collection. The Lord Provost and Magistrates, and the Judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, had previously taken their places, and the congregation had assembled at an early hour. His Majesty took his seat—with, among other eminent persons of his suit, the Earl of Errol (bearing the sword of state, on his right hand) and Lord Glenlyon, as Lord in Waiting, on his left. These remained standing during the service around the Royal Chair. The Reverend Dr. Lamont, Moderator of last General Assembly, then gave out the first version of the 100th Psalm, which was finely chaunted by the band of singers. After a very impressive prayer, part of the 23d Paraphrase, from the 12th verse to the end, was sung. The Reverend Doctor having repeated the Lord's Prayer, then preached an eloquent and animated discourse, from Colossians, chapter 3d, verse 4th, "When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall ye also appear with him in glory." After prayer, at the conclusion of the sermon, the first four verses of the 50th Paraphrase were sung, which concluded the service.

His Majesty was very attentive during the whole service. He was dressed in a Field Marshall's uniform, and wore the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle. He returned to his carriage by the same entrance at which he alighted, and immediately proceeded to Holyrood House, from whence, after stopping a short time, he set off for Dalkeith.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PIRACY IN THE WEST INDIES.

We have already briefly adverted to the debate, on Tuesday se'nnight, on this subject; which was first brought under the consideration of the legislature by a petition from many highly-respectable merchants of this town. The second petition was from the ship-owners and merchants of London, and contained similar complaints of the robberies and attrocities committed by the pirates, who have so long infested the passages to our transatlantic possessions. These aggressions have been characterized by the most wanton destruction of property, and the most brutal cruelty. The North Americans had employed vessels of war to protect their own shipping, and had captured several of the piratical vessels; but it appeared, our marine had been less active, and the system was becoming so formidable that almost every ship from those seas brought intelligence of some new atrocity. The debate, on this question, appears to us to betray some ignorance of the extent of the grievance, and the means of its suppressions. The petitioners saw no extraordinary exertion made for the protection of the trade, and respectfully submitted the matter to the legislature; and now they are told, by my Lord Londonderry and his followers, that every thing has been done, which the circumstances of the case, and our relations with Spain, permitted; and that it would better become them to give what information they are possessed of to the Admiralty than to address the Parliament, as the open discussion of the subject would only tend further to endanger our shipping.—Sir G. Cockburn denied the position of Mr. Bright, that vessels coming out of places of concealment, their crews armed with pistols and knives, robbing defenceless vessels, plundering their cargoes, and hanging up their crews, were pirates! and said, to the admiration of the House, and, no doubt, to the astonishment of every reasoning man out of it, that a pirate was a vessel with no flag, or with a black flag, bearing an inscription as follows: "We are friends to plunder, and enemies to every power we come up to!" He here afforded some foundation for Lord Londonderry's apprehensions of further danger from discussion; for these buccaneers may commit every atrocity without infringing either of the alternatives, which, according to the Learned Admiral, constitute an act of piracy.—Dr. Lushington entered into a discussion on the reciprocal laws of nations, and the embarrassments resulting from the necessity we are under of respecting the flags of Spain and South America, assumed by many of these pirates. It was admitted, that they might hoist English colours, and then Spanish or American vessels would submissively bow to the flag and pass them unmolested.—Mr. Croker said, the Spanish Government had been told, that if they would not put down the pirates, by denying them covering on their shores, we would; and, meantime, one ship was stationed off Cape Antonio. He was, however, adverse to extending to individuals, by enactment, the power of detaining vessels, under the Spanish or South American flag.—But the petitioners do not ask for any infringement of the laws of neutral powers; nor the indiscriminate detention of *bona fide* Spanish or South American vessels in those seas. They do not suppose, that the pirates are

connived at either by the one country or the other. They know that most of these vessels are fitted up for mere plunder, without any warlike commission, and manned by desperate and needy individuals of different nations, friendly to no particular power, and whose purpose is merely plunder and extortion. The Spaniards and South Americans can have no interest in their support. They are immured in coves and isolated bays, whence they pounce upon their prey—frequently in mere boats. But there appears to exist an erroneous impression, that Spain and South America grant them commissions, and, that, being national property, our interference, other than diplomatically, might involve a breach of the peace; else why this quailing—this dread of giving offence. The South Americans are not to be blamed on this head. Private armed vessels have certainly been instrumental in protecting their coasts and preventing sallies of their enemies; and, as a navy of no cost, they have, therefore, received encouragement and sanction. But they are not authorized to commit piracy, or harras amicable powers. On the contrary, heavy securities for good behaviour have been exacted, though this has not entirely prevented, in some cases, those excesses which are inseparable from a roving marine, crewed by needy and adventurous men. Another mistaken impression is, that if Spain blocks them out of her colony of Cuba, they must become extinct, and she is thus required to suppress them. It is overlooked, that they can rendezvous in numerous creeks and unpeopled bays in other islands, and on the American coasts, over which Spain has no control. Spain, moreover, is not in condition to put them down by nautical force, and beyond mere interdiction from the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico no demand can be made upon her. What we would recommend (and we have before recommended it) is the employment, for a time, of a few small vessels, well-boated and manned. Schooners, or cutters, of an easy draught of water, and that sail smartly, are alone calculated to extirpate the pirates of Cape Antonio. We may as well launch a nut-shell against them as a seventy-four or a frigate: either of which they can turn to windward of, in those summer seas; or seek protection from, in shallow water. We are told, by Mr. Croker, that there are some vessels already on the look out; but we apprehend, they are not calculated for the service, or they would have checked the buccaneers long ago. Half-a-dozen good schooners would chase them to their dens, and, in a few months, British merchants would have no need to complain of the inactivity of our navy; a complaint, the justice of which, in this instance, we cannot record without a blush. Turning to Sir G. Cockburn's very merciful definition of a pirate, we pause to reflect with what inexorable severity our good officials consign the petty pilferer, or the utterer of a forged note, to destruction, by the gallows; and with what patient forbearance they can listen to details of wholesale robbery, and inhuman aggressions, cloaking their supiness under the squeamish apprehension of offending nations, who can but look on, and laugh at, this childish abrogation of our maritime dignity. Our merchantmen, seeing that convoy is also denied them, must now fight their own way. Some ships, now at this port, bound to the south, are making deadly preparations for the pirates. They know what they have to expect if captured, and the contest will be for life or death. They know, as Mr. Maryatt said, that "*the trade is hazardous and those engaged in it must abide by these hazards.*" It was quite natural and proper in the merchants, whose property, and the lives of whose servants, were at stake, to petition the legislature for protection; and the reproaches thrown upon them, for questioning the activity of the Admiralty, were altogether unmerited, and recoil with double force against these who uttered them.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Wednesday, July 31.—Mr. Vansittart moved, that the House, on its rising, do adjourn to Monday.—Mr. Bennet said, the present session afforded him considerable satisfaction. The House had, at length, listened to the complaints of the people, complied with their requests, lessened the expenditure, and lowered taxes. About three millions of taxes had been reduced, which he was by no means, however, disposed to consider sufficient, because, if the tale of distress was true, which they heard on all sides, unless Providence bestowed on them the blessing of famine, unless they got ride of that superfluity of the goods of nature and art, which were now considered the curse, though they had been heretofore deemed the blessing, of a nation, he did not know how the gentry and nobility of England, or their tenants, could exist. He congratulated the country, too, on the votes for reducing the influence of the Crown, in the case of the Postmaster-General and the two Lords of the Admiralty, and expressed his opinion, that when the list to which his Honourable Friend (Mr. W. Smith) had referred, made its way through the country, that the scandalous system of having in that House members who received large sums of the public money, would be effectually shaken. From that list it appeared, that there were no less than seventy chosen men and true, who were ready, on all occassions, to give their support to any measures which ministers thought fit to propose. To use the words of the poet, they were

"True to their vocation,
For the Court, against the nation."

It would be found, on every division, that those retainers of the Crown made the important difference, whether a proposition for the benefit of the country were defeated, or a measure hostile to its interests were carried. He mentioned this the more particularly, because it was his intention, in a future session, to bring the question distinctly under the consideration of the House. He was quite sure that this grievance would be ultimately put down; for it was against the common sense of the country, and the decency of Parliament itself, to allow seventy placemen to sit within its bosom, to remain there at the sole will and pleasure of the Crown, and to receive from the pockets of the people salaries to the amount of £130,000 a year. He, also, as he was desirous that the gentlemen of England should stand well with the people, expressed his satisfaction at the weight of the minority on Parliamentary Reform; the most respectable in numbers, wealth, and character, perhaps ever known in that House.

Mr. Hume, after complaining of the excessive expenses in various branches of the public service, said, he was grateful for the reduction which had taken place, small as it was, and added his conviction, that, before the end of next session, he should see a diminution of our expenditure to the amount of seven millions.—The question for the adjournment was then put, and carried.—Mr. Bennet gave notice, on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, of a motion next session, on the subject of corporal punishment in the army. He said, that he should himself bring forward, next session, a motion as to the constitution of Military Courts of Inquiry.—Mr. Hume gave notice, that he should, next session, bring under the consideration of the House the state of Church Establishments in Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, August 5.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to several bills, amongst which was the East India Sugar Bill.

IRISH TITHES.

On the motion of Lord Liverpool, that the Irish Tithes Leasing Bill be read a third time, Lord Holland said, that, at an early period of the session, the House was given to understand that something effectual would be brought forward with regard to Irish tithes, and he was surprised to find the present unimportant bill all that was done—a bill which could be attended with no advantage. He hoped the subject would be early considered next session.—Lord Liverpool admitted the importance of the question; but the present bill could throw no obstacle in the way of a more enlarged measure. The bill was good, so far as it went, and was only preparatory to more advantageous propositions.—The bill was read and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Marryatt moved for a return of all emigrants from the Spanish main, who had been thrown into jail in the island of Trinidad, during 1815, 1816, and 1817; stating by whose authority they had been so imprisoned, and upon what conditions they had been released.—The motion was granted.

Mr. Lushington moved for returns of the names of all members of Parliament, who sat in the first of William III. distinguishing such as held offices, and what the offices were; also a similar return of the first parliament of Queen Anne, Georges I. II. III. and IV.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.—LIVERPOOL AND LEEDS' PETITION.

General Gascoyne rose to present a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, complaining that government had not hitherto recognized the independence of the Colombian states. The petitioners, after stating that the Republic of Colombia presented a valuable market for the manufactures of this country, expressed their fears that our present commercial relations with that state would soon be disturbed in consequence of the policy pursued by our government, because they understood that an accredited agent of the Colombian Republic had notified to all the European governments, that after a certain period the ships of such states as had recognized the independence of that state only would be allowed to trade with it. The gallant General observed that the latter circumstance had created considerable alarm among the merchants of Li-

verpool. In fact they did not know how to act in consequence. They were afraid to send ships to Colombia, lest upon their arrival they should find the ports shut against them. There could be no doubt that the notification of the Colombian minister had been made known to the Government of this country, although no public notice had been taken of it. At so late a period of the session, the House probably would not feel inclined to enter upon the consideration of so important a subject, but he could not abstain from declaring, that, in his opinion, the policy pursued by the Government was opposed to the true interests of this country. Our shipping in the West Indies was, it appeared, to be left at the mercy of pirates, merely because those pirates were the subjects of Spain, and bore the flag of that nation; and now, when the trade with the South American states, which could not fail to prove highly profitable to the country, was within our grasp, it was to be torn from us, forsooth, because some secret understanding with other courts—the Holy Alliance as it was called—bound this Government not to recognise those states until Spain should previously have declared them to be independent. He trusted that Parliament would perceive that the distresses of the country would be augmented if this branch of our commerce were lost. It was his intention, at the very first meeting of Parliament, next session, to call their attention to this subject. The negligence of ministers in not acknowledging the independence of the South American States created such alarm among the merchants, that they had actually suspended the execution of orders for that part of the world. He could perceive nothing in the policy which had been pursued by Spain, towards this country, for the last sixty years, which could warrant ministers in sacrificing a lucrative branch of trade to a piece of diplomatic etiquette Spain herself was not so fastidious when she supplied our revolted American colonies with ships and money. He concluded by expresing a hope that the policy of Government would speedily undergo an alteration; and that the trade of this country would not be sacrificed to political feeling.—Mr. Lushington believed, that, when the proper occasion should arrive for disclosing the course which ministers had pursued, the Gallant General would agree with him in thinking that the executive Government had been guilty of no negligence, but had, on the contrary, done every thing that was fitting.—Mr. W. Smith said, that this was not the first instance in which this country had strained *etiquette* as far as possible in favour of Spain. We had purchased a treaty from Spain with respect to the Slave-trade which Spain had never executed towards us. Etiquette had prevented us from enforcing the execution of that treaty, and etiquette now stood in the way of the suppression of piracis in the West Indies. He thought that this country would be warranted in landing a force upon the island of Cuba, upon part of which it appeared the pirates had established themselves, and in seizing those brigands and delivering them over to Spain if they were the subjects of that country.—The petition was then laid upon the table.—General Gascoyne, in moving that the petition be printed, stated, that it was signed by every merchant in Liverpool who had transactions with South America.—The same Honourable Member then presented a similar petition from the merchants and woollen manufacturers of Leeds, which was also ordered to be printed.

ALIEN BILL.

Lords Holland, Rosslyn, Thanet, and Gage have formally protested against the passing of the Alien Act. The grounds they adduce may be reduced to these:—Because it is cruel: for it may deter the victims of civil and religious persecution from seeking refuge under the laws of a free country. Because it is unjust: as it exposes resident aliens to punishment without trial, condemning them to dependence on the arbitrary will of one man—the Secretary of State. Because it is unnecessary: there being no strangers in this country who possess the means or design to disturb the public tranquility. Because it is unconstitutional: creating a power that may lead to tyrannical maxims and practices incompatible with the safety of a free people. Because it is impolitic: by discouraging the employment of foreign capital and ingenuity in our country, and tends to embroil us with foreign courts. Because, by this Bill, the Secretary of State is authorised to convey an alien to any foreign port, and there to deliver such alien into the hands of his mortal enemies to subject him to perpetual imprisonment, to corporal punishment, to torture, or to death. Because the Bill confers an arbitrary power, which may be employed to promote the views, and secure the authority of foreign and tyrannical Governments.

That a bill with such "imperfections on its head" should pass a legislative assembly, possessed of the ordinary powers of reasoning, is truly a moral phenomenon; but the age is fraught with wonders.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS CONNECTED WITH THE RECENT CONDUCT OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

It is highly gratifying to find that the Merchioness of Londonderry has successfully exerted the energies of her excellent understanding to sustain her during the severe trial which she has endured, Those who knew the entire and zealous devotion with which she loved the late Marquis were apprehensive that the sudden shock of his death would paralyse her faculties, and leave her the victim of shattered feelings and uprooted affections. His Lordship's manner to her during the last two or three months was considerably changed; his observations or answers, which before were the kindest and most tender, were sometimes extremely petulant. It was remarked, too, that he was frequently absent, and even when there was company at his own table, that he has been twice addressed without replying. His memory had also greatly failed him, and as Dr. Bankhead observed on the inquest, his Lordship is said to have himself complained of the defect. This was in him the more extraordinary, as previously no man possessed a better recollection, or confided more to it. In discharging his official or Parliamentary duties, he scarcely ever resorted to memoranda, but trusted with just dependence to his memory. The numberless instances in which he was thus able to recall at a moment's warning to the House of Commons, with the nicest accuracy of detail, the particulars of proceedings which had passed years before, must be familiar to all who have been in the habit of attending Parliamentary debates. A circumstances, however, which occurred in the House of Commons about six weeks back, will show, on the contrary, the melancholy reverse which was taking place. Two or three days before, an account was published in the newspapers of the capture of an English ship, bound from Buenos Ayres with hides, by a Spanish vessel under an obsolete Spanish Colonial Law. The British ship, it appeared, had been taken into Porto Rico, and there condemned—part only of the condemnation being published along with the account of her capture. To say nothing of advices, almost necessarily, having been officially received at the Foreign Office, of this transaction, before the public could have a knowledge of it, there is very great difficulty in conceiving that the Marquis of Londonderry, who daily saw at least all newspapers of note, should pass over, or not have his notice called to an article of the importance just described: yet, when the subject was brought before Parliament, his Lordship, to the astonishment of every one present, declared that he had never heard of the case alluded to, and made his acknowledgments to Dr. Lushington for his proffer of the documents respecting it. This fact may be fairly taken as a distressing proof either of that declension of memory, or listlessness of mind, which but too truly demonstrates a loss of intellect. Something of the same decay of the faculties seems to have been indicated by the manner in which it was observed he lately used to mope about his seat at North Cray. He appeared oppressed in a sort of mysteriousness; walking about at a heavy lifeless pace, and alternately looking downwards with his eyes fixed on the ground, or his face suddenly raised gazing at the heavens. It was even observed at a late dinner at North Cray, which he gave to some distinguished persons (of whom it is said the Duke of York was one), that his Lordship on entering the parlour, without assigning any reason, requested the Duke of Wellington to take his Lordship's place at the table, while he sat in his Grace's. The most extraordinary aberration, however, which he committed previous to the prorogation of Parliament, was the treatment which his Excellency the French Ambassador experienced about three weeks back. It is the *etiquette* that the Minister of the Court where Foreign Ambassadors reside, always requests them to call upon him when he wishes for a conference, unless where the Minister of Foreign Affairs has a direct message to deliver from the King. Accordingly, about three weeks ago, the Marquis of Londonderry sent a note to Viscount Chateaubriand, requesting to see him at rather an unusually early hour on the following day. His Excellency, in conformity with the invitation, drove at the appointed time to his Lordship's house, and sent up his name. The Marquis of Londonderry was in his dressing-room; and when the servant announced that the French Ambassador was below, he desired the servant to say, that he received no visitors that day. The man of course delivered this message, but Viscount Chateaubriand, conceiving there must be some mistake, desired him to remind his master, that he had written for him to come. When the servant went up a second time and mentioned this circumstance, the Marquis of Londonderry, for the moment recollected himself, and ordered his Excellency to be shown up, but, strange to say, to his dressing-room instead of to the drawing-room! When the two Ministers met, of course some explanation passed, which helped to remove the awkwardness of the whole affairs and convinced the foreign nobleman that no slight was meditated toward him or his Court. Since, however, the melancholy death of the Marquis of Londonderry has so awfully occurred his Excellency sees a new solution for what previously, at best, appeared mysterious, and has mentioned the fact as it is now related. On the Friday, when his Lordship came to town for the last time, it was remarked that he went three times successively to Carlton-house gate to wait upon his Majesty, and without entering, returned again to his house in St. James's-square. Once when he returned in this manner, he said that he should first go down to the office before he went to the King, and then as suddenly proceeded again to Carlton Palace. After leaving his Majesty,

he seems to have been conscious for the first time, of the alarming state of health, which he remarked that afternoon to Dr. Bankhead. He also, while going down in the evening to North Cray, asked the Marchioness. "Did I speak much nonsense to the King to-day?" and then, as it were, recollecting that she could give no answer leaned back his head in the carriage, and seemed sunk in a sort of lethargy.

An evening paper says—"The following anecdote respecting the late Marquis of Londonderry we have heard from undoubted authority. It may serve to exculpate those to whom directions had been given to remove every weapon of destruction from the noble Marquis's reach, of which they knew him to be in possession, and may also tend to show more strongly the disordered state of the Marquis's mind on the Friday, when the symptoms of deranged intellect first became so manifest to all around him. We have already stated, that on the Friday in question, the unfortunate nobleman was seen walking in Cockspur-street and Pall-mall in a very absent and careless manner. As he was proceeding toward St. James's-street, he was pointed out to a gentleman who had never seen him before, and whose curiosity was so much excited on a first view, that he determined to follow and have a complete stare at one whose participation in the political changes in Europe during the last twenty years had been so prominent. He closely pursued his steps up St. James's-street and into Piccadilly, where, to his great surprise, he saw his Lordship bustle in among the crowd, which surrounded the coaches assembled in front of the White Horse Cellar, and approaching a Jew boy, who held in his hand a tray of cheap knives which he was offering for sale, selected from among a number a small one with a white handle, which he immediately put into his waistcoat pocket, and throwing down a shilling, the price demanded, walked away. The gentleman thought it singular, at the moment, that so great a man should deal in so small a way, and at a dinner the next day related the anecdote as a mark of the eccentricity which he did not expect to have discovered in a man of such high rank and consequence. The melancholy occurence at North Cray, disclosed on Tuesday, had evidently a connexion with the circumstances thus detailed. It was precisely such a knife as that described to have been purchased of the Jew boy that the fatal wound was given; and the ignorance of the noble Marquis's servants that he was in possession of such an instrument accounts for its having been overlooked.

LAW.

GLOUCESTER.

CARD-TABLE SCANDAL.

STOVIN AND WIFE *v.* LADY SHUCKBURGH.

This was an action brought by the Rev. Dr. Stovin and his wife against Lady Shuckburgh, for defamatory words spoken by her ladyship at Cheltenham, in January last. The cause excited extraordinary interest, especially in the fashionable circles of Cheltenham, and accordingly the Court was crowded at an early hour, chiefly with ladies from that place. Perhaps a court of justice has never presented a more brilliant spectacle than that which was afforded on this occasion. The audience having sat through a very dry and tedious cause with evident impatience, were at length gratified a little before twelve, by hearing this great case of card-table scandal called on for trial. Only four special jurors answered, and several were fined for non-attendance by the learned Judge. A *tales* was prayed for the plaintiffs, and eight common jurors sworn. Messrs. PULLER, CAMPBELL and CROSS, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. JERVIS, PEAKE, and MAULE, for the defendant.

Mr. CROSS stated that the declaration complained of slanderous words, to which the defendant had pleaded—first, a general denial that any of the words were spoken! and secondly, a justification that part of the words were true.

Mr. PULLER addressed the jury on behalf of the plaintiffs. When he considered who the parties in this cause were, and from what place it came, he felt no surprise at the interest which it excited. No one could feel deeper regret than Dr. Stovin and his lady for the necessity which compelled them to bring this case into a Court of Justice; but this necessity would be acknowledged by all who had the happiness to experience the benefits of unspotted reputation, and the wisdom to perceive that life was valueless without it. In other cases of slander, the jury usually had to consider the effect of the calumny on the pecuniary interests of the party complaining; at least, these formed part of the subject to which their attention was directed; but here the injury done was purely to character, and the plaintiffs did not complain that any of the visible advantages of life would be lessened by the expressions of the defendant, but that all those advantages would be rendered useless. If character were of more importance to one man than another, it was of the highest to Dr. Stovin, who was a clergyman, rector of Ropington in Yorkshire, whose profession and fortune enabled him to partake largely of the enjoyments of social intercourse, and whose state of health compelled him to visit those places of public resort, where the whispers of scandal were speedily circulated, and where those among whom they were diffused had not such previous knowledge of the visiter as could induce them to disbelieve the rumours. In the year 1815, Dr. Stovin, with his lady and daughters passed some months at Bath. During their visit to that city, some person was base enough to circulate letters imputing to two young ladies of the name of Amyott conduct the most derogatory to the female character, for which there was not the slightest foundation. No person capable of a moment's reflection, could believe that these letters were written by Mrs. Stovin, for they were in imitation of her conversational style, & signed with her name, which it was imposible to conceive would have been the case if she had had any share in their circulation. One of these letters was dropped near Miss Stovin, at a ball, and another near her father's house, in consequence of which some hints were thrown out that the family were implicated in the design of taking away the reputation of the young ladies, which Dr. Stovin met by demanding an explanation, and in the result the charge was entirely disproved. In January, 1822, seven years after the accusation had been made and refuted, Dr. Stovin with his wife and daughters came to Cheltenham, where he expeeted to be received into that elegant circle in which his high station in life so well qualified him to move. Mrs. Stovin was there introduced to Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Master of the Ceremonies, by letter from a friend; and accordingly, when she made her appearance at the ball, Mrs. Marshall took her arm and walked with her up and down the rooms. On quitting Mrs. Stovin, Mrs. Marshall took a seat at a card-table, where Lady Shuckburgh was sitting, and was asked by her Ladyship who the person was with whom she had been walking? "That," said Mr. Marshall, "is Mrs. Stovin," Good God!" said Lady Shuckburgh, "what brings her here?" Mrs. Marshall replied, "I believe for the benefit of her daughters' health." Lady Shuckburgh said, "I am astonished at her assurance, in coming here so near the neighbourhood of Bath." Upon this, Mrs. Marshall, supposing Lady Shuckburgh was under some mistake as to the person, said, "She is the wife of Dr. Stovin." Lady Shuckburgh replied, "I know very well who she is; did you never hear of her shocking conduct at Bath?" Mrs. Marshall was greatly surprised at this; but feeling that the ball-room was not a proper place for pursuing the subject, dropped it. She felt it, however, her duty to make further inquires, in order that the charge might either be confirmed or retracted; and accordingly called the next morning on the defendant, to request that she would explain. Lady Shuckburgh then stated that she had referred to the anonymous letters at Bath seven years ago respecting the Miss Amyotts; that the whole matter was well known there and that Dr. Stovin's family were very dangerous characters. In order to comfim her statement, she added that the affair was known to several persons then in Cheltenham, and among others to Mrs. Hunt, who had refused in consequence to meet Mrs. Stovin at dinuer at Captain Englefield's, which would be proved to be nntrue by Mr. Hunt who was now in court. Lady Shuckburgh did not merely state that the report had existed, but spoke of the rumour as true, although she could personally know nothing of the matter, and told Mrs. Marshall that she was welcome to tell it to whoever she pleased. The consequence of such a statement might easily be conceived; the family of Dr. Stovin soon found themselves treated with mortifying coldness and neglect; in Lady Shuckburgh's High Court they had been found guilty, without a hearing, and from the tribunal of this championess of Cheltenham there was no appeal. Conscious of their innocence, but feeling that all which could sweeten life and render wealth a blessing was in danger, the family of Dr. Stovin now were compelled to challenge inquiry, and to give Lady Shuckburgh an opportunity of proving the truth of her accusations She had not thought fit, however, to allege by her plea, that the whole of her words were true; she did not pretend now to assert that the rumours at Bath were well founded, but she contented herself with asserting that such rumours had existed. The plaintiffs had made an affidavit in which they had most solemnly and explicity denied. not only that they wrote the anonymous letters, but that they had any knowledge of the writer, and any share in their circulation; and they now, notwithstanding all the disadvantages attendant on a proof of their innocence after so great a lapse of time, came, in the face of the public, to demand the fullest investigation of the subject.

Mrs. *Marshall* proved the communication made to her by Lady Shuckburgh in the manner stated by Mr. PULLER. On her cross-examination she said that Dr. and Mrs. Stovin had themselves mentioned to her, since their arrival at Glocester, that suspicions had existed at Bath against them, but had assured her that they were entirely groundless.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY suggested that no benefit could arise from the further prosecution of this inquiry. The words were proved, and the justification as to the existence of the suspicions was proved: if the case proceeded, the plaintiffs must have a verdict for the words which the justification did not cover; but some explanation might perhaps answer all the purposes of the cause.

Mr. JERVIS said, that he felt assured Lady Shuckburgh would be ready to apologize for all that she had really said, but that she seemed to consider some misunderstanding had existed as to the expressions which were not justified. He was not aware, nor was his client, of the existence of the affidavit to which Mr. Puller had alluded: but he felt convinced, that it would satisfy her, as it had satisfied him, that the suspicions which had undoubtedly existed were without foundation.

Mr. PULLER read an extract from the affidavit, which contained the most comprehensive and explicit denial, on the part of Dr. Stovin and his whole family, of any participation in the calumnies against the Misses Amyott, or any knowledge of their author.

Mr. JERVIS professed himself fully satisned, and ready to express that conviction for his client which he was confident she would feel. At the suggestion of the learned Judge, however, he retired to consult Lady Shuckburgh, who had come to Glocester to be ready to receive any communication from her counsel. In half an hour he returned and read a paper, which, he said, Lady Shuckburgh had signed with the greatest readiness. It expressed, that having heard the affidavit read, she was fully convinced of the entire innocence of Dr. Stovin and his family, and that she was sorry that she had contributed to diffuse reports which she now believed to be without foundation.

Mr. PULLER, on the part of Dr. Stovin, declared his entire satisfaction with this declaration, and consented to withdrow a juror.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY.—I think it right to say that these proceedings have terminated in a manner highly creditable to all parties. Dr. Stovin had, perhaps, no option in bringing this action to make that innocence known of which I am fully convinced, and of which I hope no one will henceforth entertain a doubt. He has acted with great propriety in consenting to withdraw a juror, and thus foregoing all feelings but the desire to vindicate the character of his family. I think, also, the manner in which Lady Shuckbnrgh has acted to-day highly honourable, and such as raises her greatly in my esteem. I also think it proper to say, that there is no imputation of any impropriety of conduct to Mrs. Marshall in the communication which she made to Lady Shuckburgh, or in any part of the trransaction.

A juror was then withdrawn, and the jury discharged from giving any verdict.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—POLYGAMY.—On Wednesday, *John Parey*, a labouring man, was brought to this office, in custody of one of the Union-hall officers on a charge of having married three wives, two of whom were present :—viz the first and third.

The third wife, Mary Thomas, said she was the widow of a gunner, who died about two years since, in his Majesty's service, and that she had obtained since his decease the sum of 25*l.* per annum as a pension ; that ten weeks ago, last Sunday, she unfortunately met with the prisoner on Blackfriar's bridge, when, thinking him a nice sort of man, fell into conversation with him : she was at that time with a niece of hers. The prisoner walked as far as her home, and obtained her consent to meet again. The result was, that at the end of three weeks they were married by bans, at St. Clement's Church in the Strand, and that ever since that time she had lived in perfect harmony with him, until last Suturday, when to her utmost surprise and astonishment the first and second wife appeared at her lodgings.

The prisoner, upon being called upon fer his defence, said his first wife's ill-treatment of him was the only cause of what he had done. He was remanded till Friday, when he nnderwent a second examination, and was eventually committed for trial.

UNION-HALL.—A FEMALE WARRIOR.—*Ann Jones*, better known by the name of "*Waterloo Tom*," was brought up in the custody of one of the officers of the Mendicity Society, charged with an act of vagraney, having been found that morning begging in Camberwell.—The officer stated, that the prisoner was a constant customer of his, and had been before a Magistrate seven or eight times on similar charges, and notwithstanding she had been as often in gaol, it had not the effect of making her discontinue her pursuits, which she could very well do, as she was receiving a pension of 1*s.* 9*d.* per day, she having been wounded at the battle of Waterloo, from which exploit she derived the appellation of "*Waterloo Tom.*"—The prisoner, a strong masculine woman, about 35 years of age, with sabre wounds all over her face, especially on the nose, being called on to show cause why she should not be sent to gaol, told the Magistrate if she was, it would be an extremely hard case. She stated that her husband had belonging to the 7th Light Dragoons, and had served under the Duke of Wellington in all his campaigns, and she herself, in the attire of a private soldier, had followed him through Spain, Portugal, and other continental countries, and did military duty. She was at the battle of Waterloo, where her husband fell from his horse by a gun-shot. She immediately mounted his steed and joined in the battle, and was instrumental in saving the life of Captain Lance, belonging to her husband's troop. In which enterprize she was severely wouded, and her sex was then for the first time discovered. After the battle she was sent to England, and was now receiving 1*s.* a day from the Captain, and 9*d.* a day pension from Government. She concluded her narrative by saying, it was very harsh treatment for her, who had served her King and country, to be locked up in the jaws of a prison for begging a halfpenny. The Magistrate asked the officer if he was positive she applied for alms, and being answered in the affirmative, she was committed to the mill, at Brixton, for a month.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The *Express* Nottingham stage, with a great number of inside and outside passengers, was last week overturned a little on the other side of Barnet, on its way from town ; the coach was shattered to pieces, and we are concerned to state that many of the passengers were severely injured, and some of them we understand are dangerously so. A few minutes before this occurrence took place, a post-chaise, on its way to town, was overturned on the same spot.—The *Defiance* Brighton coach was also upset on Tuesday, near the Asylum ; by which accident the coachman had his leg broken and several of the passengers were severely injurred.

FATAL AND LAMENTABLE MISTAKE.—(From the *Lincoln Mercury*.—A melancholy sentiment prevails throughout this city on account of a most unfortunate circumstance which took place early on Tuesday morning last (20th inst.) The following are the particulars :—The female servants of Mr. J. B. Cuttill, merchant, of Newland, were up washing and between twelve and two o'clock they were alarmed by voices in the yard-door. The fears of the servants being heightened by the circumstance of several merchants' counting houses having been robbed in the same neighbourhood a few days before, Mr. C., and his servant man, George Smith, were called up ;—the latter jumped out of bed, hurried down stairs half asleep, and was returning again up stairs, when he was met by his master, who supposing him to be a robber that had broken into the house, spoke to him under that impression. The servant, under the influence of the still stupifying drowsiness, did not return any answer, but continued to advance towards his master,—which established the impression in Mr. Cuttill's mind that he was one of the robbers, and in an instant he received two or three wounds from a sword which Mr. C. had seized in his alarm. Upon discovery of each other, the scene which ensued defies description. The master was in the deepest agony for the injury commited upon a faithful and highly-prized servant ; and the servant equally as much affected by his master's distraction, as by his own painfull situation. The wounded man was immediately removed to bed ; Mr. Boot and Mr. Snow were called up, and remained in constant attendance, administering every relief that surgery and medicine could afford, but without effect ; the young man lived till four o'clock on Wednesday morning, and then died resigned, exonerating his master, and declaring that any blame which there was rested entirely with himself, in not returning an answer when spoken to & which he attributed to a panic that had made him incapable of uttering a word. It seems that the circumstance of the servants sitting up to wash, was unknown to Mr. Cuttill ; and when he was aroused by the alarm of the house being attempted, he in going down stairs passed a window which gave a view of the kitchen, the yard, &c., & seeing the glimer of a light from the kitchen, & clothes in a basket in the yard, he immediately concluded that thieves were in the house packing up articles to remove. This idea was further impressed upon his mind as he drew nearer to the kitchen, by hearing the approach of foot-steps, when unfortunately George Smith met him in a dark passage on the return to his bed-room. and stupor prevent his reply to the challenge "You're one of the men," Mr. Cuttill imagined he was meditating some attack, and stabbed him several times in the body before the mistake was discovered. The wounds were inflicted with an old rusty cane sword ; and it is remarkable that a few months back the curiosity of a visiter had induced the drawing of it out of the case, which was effected with considerable difficulty from its having rusted very fast in. It is hardly necessary to point the universal sympathy by referring to the acute feelings of the unhappy and unintentional perpetrator of this calamity : indeed it is impossible to describe the state of mind in which Mr. Cuttill has been since the moment when the mistake was discovered. His distraction was such as to cause the most serious apprehensions to be entertained by the medical attendants. The deceased was a young man about 20 years of age, much respected by all who knew him, and particularly esteemed by his master, who had brought him up almost from his infancy. The Coroner's Inquest has returned this Virdict.—*That the deceased came to his death by accident and chance medley.*

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Selections.

LIFE, OR THE RULING PASSION.

(Continued.)

PART SIXTH.

A lurking moth in every art we find,
That braves the weakness of the human mind.
Born in the pore, it burrows through the heart
And kills the oak, whose leaf it could not start.
In yon "great city," faction's dark recess,
Her nightly dæmons load the groaning press.
With cobwebs hung, she rubs her sleepless eyes,
While party spiders weave her half-spun lies.
Her motley brood, by law nor gospel tried,
Whom honour can not bind, nor reason guide,
The dregs of nature and of vice compose;
For envy these create, and folly those.
In tricks expert, or buzzing on the wing,
Like apes, they mimick, or, like insects, sting!
And still another useless proof supply
The sun that warms a monkey, breeds a fly!
For place or power, while demagogues contend,
Whirled in their vortex, sinks each humbler friend.
See Crispin quit his stall, in faction's cause,
To cobble government, and sole the laws!
See Friseur scent his dust, his razor set,
To shave a treaty, or to puff *Burdett*!
In doubtful mood, see Mulciber debate,
To mend a horse-shoe, or to weld the state!
The whip's bold knight, in yard, his coach has laid,
To spout for freedom in the carrying trade!
While Staytape runs, from hissing goose, too hot,
To measure "*King George*" for another coat;
And still, by rule of shop, intent on pelf,
Eyes the spare cloth, to cabbage for himself!
Envy, that fiend, who haunts the great and good,
Not Cato shunned, nor Hercules subdued.
On Fame's wild field, where'er a covert lies,
The rustling serpent to the thicket flies;
The foe of glory, merit is her prey;
The dunce she leaves, to plod his drowsy way.
Of birth amphibious, and of Protean skill,
This green-eyed monster changes shape at will;
Like snakes of smaller breed, she sheds her skin;
Strips off the serpent, and turns—— Jacobin.

EXOTICUS.

(To be continued.)

THE FEMALE TO HER INFANT.

O sleep not my babe, for the morn of to-morrow
Shall soothe me to slumber more tranquil than thine;
The dark grave shall shield me from shame and from sorrow,
Tho' the deeds and the doom of the guilty are mine.
Not long shalt the arm of affection enfold thee,
Not long shalt thou hang on thy mother's fond breast;
And who with the eye of delight shall behold thee?
And watch thee, and guard thee, when I am at rest?
And yet it doth grieve me to wake thee, my dearest,
The pangs of thy desolate mother to see;
Thou wilt weep when the clank of my cold chain thou hearest,
And none but the guilty should mourn over me.
And yet I must wake thee—for while thou art weepin
To calm thee I stifle my tears for awhile;
But thou smil'st in thy dreams, while thus placidly sleeping,
And oh! how it wounds me to gaze on thy smile!
Alas! my sweet babe, with what pride had I presse thee
To the bosom that now throbs with terror and sham
If the pure tie of virtuous affection had blest thee,
And hail'd thee heir of thy father's big name?
But now, with remorse that avails not, I mourn thee
Forsaken and friendless, as soon thou wilt be,
In a world, if it cannot betray, that will scorn thee—
Avenging the guilt of thy mother on thee.
And when the dark thought of my fate shall awaken
The deep blush of shame, on thy innocent cheek,
When by all, but the God of the orphan, forsaken,
A home and a father in vain thou shalt seek;
I know that the base world will seek to deceive thee,
With falsehood like that which thy mother beguiled:
Deserted and helpless—to whom can I leave thee?
O! God of the fatherless! pity my child!

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out
"And take upon us the mystery of things.
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

On the last day of the assizes at Athy, the Jury, who were empannelled to try two men for a burglary, not having agreed, were locked up in the jury-room all night: and the next morning the Sheriff provided them with *twelve asses*, each drawing a car with a kish in it. Into a kish each juror was politely handed, and the asses having been drawn up in a line, the cavalcade moved on in slow and solemn procession, amidst the shouts and cheers of the populace, to the verge of the county.

Scotch Bulls.—Surely there must be something in the approach of royalty which bewilders the brain, and generates what is termed botheration. Never was a better bull let loose in the sister kingdom than the following, of Caledonian breed:—One of our editorial northern lights, speaking of the expected visit of the King, says, amongst many other fine things, "A rocket, set off at the moment the foot of our gracious King touches the land of the thistle, would announce to the city and the opposite shores the happy event; and the *guns*, catching the signal, would, as it were, simultaneously rend the air with shouts and acclamations."

A correspondent writes word, that a certain Rector, lately inducted into a living, in Lancashire, having on his arrival, observed, that a pear-tree, belonging to a neighbour, was very fruitful, contrived, in walling-in his own garden, to include the said pear-tree. Some time after, in his walks, he met a young man, who is generally understood to be an idiot. and asked, whether he could repeat the ten commandments. "Some of them," said the young man, "Well" said the clergyman, "repeat me the tenth, and I will give you sixpence." The young man began: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house; thou shalt not covet thy neighbours'-wife; nor his servant, not his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, *nor his pear-tree*, nor any thing that is his" The Reverend Divine slunk away without paying the promised sixpence.

The Charitable Highwayman.—It was said of Boulter (a better sort of highwayman) that one day riding on horseback on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping, and so appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him, without knowing who he was, that a creditor, attended by a bailiff, had gone to a house which she pointed out, and had threatened to take her husband to prison for a debt of 30 guineas. Boulter gave her the 30 guineas, telling her to go and pay the debt, and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off, loading the honest gentleman with benedictions. Boulter, in the mean time, waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out: he then attacked him, and took back the 30 guineas, besides every thing else he had about him.—*Memoirs of a Traveller now in retirement.*

A gentleman, who was upset in a boat on the Clyde, about three weeks ago, had his life preserved by a watchdog, who, plunging into the river, dragged him to the shore, and afterwards swam off twice and brought out his hat and cane. The watch-dog was a stranger to the gentleman. How painful it is to reflect that we have often to regret that the provisions of Mr. Martin's Bill do not ensure protection from cruelty to so noble an animal as this!

The following singular direction accompanied a letter that passed through the post-office at Sheffield a few days ago: "To my cousin ann in Litchfield green till her husband is a coach maker his name is William."

A lady is in the habit of making short aërial excursions at Tivoli, near Paris She takes coffee during her ascent in a balloon, and descends an hour after, with perfect *sang froid*, to supper. She is seldom detained more than a few minutes beyond the time fixed for her return.—We suppose that a cord is attached to the balloon. If not, the lady must be possessed of the secret to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm."

At the late Kendal races telegraphic signals were shown upon a flag staff, on the grand stand, as follow: *previous to starting*, the colours of the riders of each horse intending to start were exhibited; and *on the horses having gone once round*, the flags were struck, and immediately *on coming in* the colour of the winner was hoisted, *and afterward* the colours of the horses in succession, the winner uppermost. The plan was new, we understand, and much approved; it prevents the accidents occasioned by persons running in after the horses, and persons at any part of the course are instantly informed of the victors.

Dr. Franklin's Legacy to the greatest Man of modern times.—"My fine crabtree walking-stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the from of a cap of liberty. I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, General Washington: if it were a sceptre, he hath merited it, and would become it."

Mr. Torr, of Riby, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, has at present a hen brooding three fine kittens. This astonishing perversion of nature took place at the time the hen was sitting, for a cat having kittened in an empty nest adjoining, she immediately forsook her eggs in order to brood the young strangers; which she has now continued to do without intermission for upwards of a month. The cat is allowed to approach, as often as occasion requires, to suckle her offspring, during which time the hen sits on the side of the nest; but as soon as the kittens are satisfied, the hen immediately drives away the cat, and gathers them under her wings as she would her own chickens, and never forsakes her charge except for the purpose of feeding, which is always done in the greatest hurry.

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